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REGULAR



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NAVY

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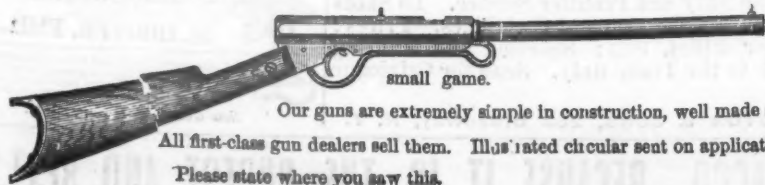
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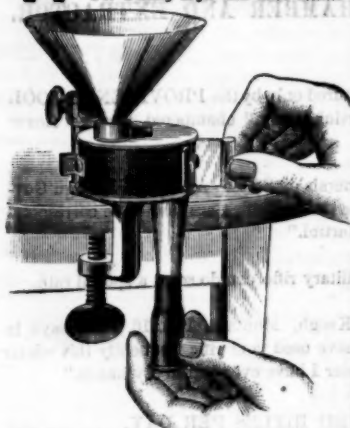
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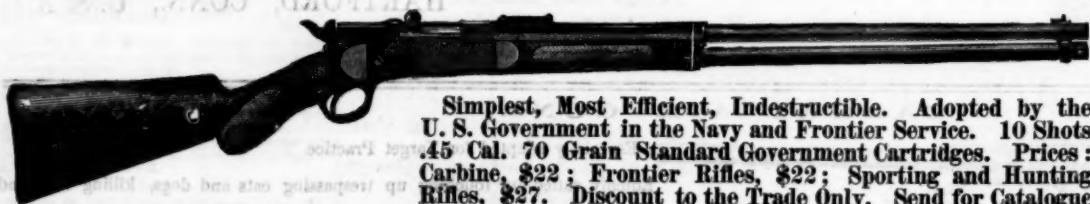
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THE HEALTH OF OUR NAVY.

Among the extremely valuable papers which are included in the last annual report of the Surgeon-General of the Navy—a volume of 361 pages—is a report from Medical Inspector A. L. Gihon, largely dealing with the health of the cadets at the Naval Academy. From this document we quote the following passages:

TOBACCO AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Unquestionably, the most important matter in the health history of the students at this Academy is that relating to the use of tobacco, and I have urged upon the superintendent, as my last official utterance, before leaving this institution, with which I have been so long and so pleasantly associated, the fact, of the truth of which five years' experience as health officer of this station has satisfied me, that beyond all other things the future health and usefulness of the lads educated at this school require the absolute interdiction of tobacco. (For my previous reports on this subject, see "Hygienic and Medical Reports, United States Navy," vol. IV., pp. 832-836, 896-7.) In this opinion I have been sustained not only by all my colleagues, but by all other sanitarians in military and civil life whose views I have been able to learn, while I know it to be the belief of the officer who is to succeed me in the charge of this department, and who was one of the board of medical officers which, in 1875, reported "that the regulations against the use of tobacco in any form can not be too stringent." Since then, three successive annual boards of visitors, to wit, the board of 1877, of which Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson was president, the board of 1878, of which Rear-Admiral John L. Worden was president, and the board of 1879, of which Commodore T. H. Stevens was president, have indorsed the prohibition of tobacco "as a wise sanitary provision," and the last of these boards, on being informed that the regulation against its use was not then in operation, June 10, 1879, emphatically recommended that "its strict enforcement be at once restored."

Medical Director Gihon then quotes from unquestionable medical authorities the strongest proofs that the use of tobacco, especially in youth, is injurious in various ways, and adds:

That so many adults use tobacco with apparent impunity, or even admitted benefit, is no argument in favor of its use by growing lads, for while tobacco by arresting molecular waste of tissue in the mature man may help to maintain the integrity of the organism, in the adolescent this very effect is detrimental, since it retards that progressive cell change upon which the advanced development of the body depends. Dr. Richardson emphasizes the statement that "the young should specially avoid the habit. It gives a doubtful pleasure for a certain penalty. Less destructive than alcohol, it induces various nervous changes, some of which pass into organic modifications of function." Aside from this effect on the nutrition, the adult smoker must be conscious that tobacco is not an aid but an obstacle to mental application, and it was actually found in the *Beole Polytechnique*—

That a comparison made between the smokers and non-smokers showed that the non-smokers took the highest rank in every grade, and, further, that the smokers continually lost grade, and in 1861 the minister of public instruction of France accordingly issued a circular forbidding the use of tobacco by pupils in the public schools.

That the user of tobacco is incapable of concentrated mental effort is demonstrated by the fact told me by a member of the academic board, that cadets have complained of their inability to apply themselves to study and attain the class standing they desired on account of the excessive smoking in their rooms, in which they were compelled to indulge.

An agent that has mischievously been represented to be innocuous only because of the remarkable tolerance exhibited by a few individuals, and is actually capable of such potent evil; which, through its sedative effect upon the circulation, creates a thirst for alcoholic stimulation; which, by its depressing and disturbing effect upon the nerve centres, increases sexual propensities and induces secret practices, while permanently im-

perilling virile power; which determines functional disease of the heart; which impairs vision, blunts the memory, and interferes with mental effort and application, ought, in my opinion as a sanitary officer, at whatever cost of vigilance, to be rigorously interdicted. It is undoubtedly true that many will be impelled by their desire for this indulgence to gratify themselves, and resort to injurious and dishonorable means to evade the regulations against smoking, but equal ingenuity and want of principle are shown by the youth in his desire to obtain liberty and license in evading the regulations against "frenching," and by him who, through negligence, incapacity, or other cause, is deficient in class standing, in evading the regulations against "gouging," and by him who seeks to bully the plebe in evading the regulations against "hazing;" but the difficulty of restraining smoking should be no more valid excuse for its tolerance, in the face of sanitary objections of such magnitude, than for the toleration of frenching or gouging or hazing. The use of stimulating liquors is forbidden, but that the regulation prohibiting it is evaded is shown by the empty whiskey bottles which are picked up outside the cadets' quarters; but it is not proposed to allow drinking on this account, although, as a sanitary fact, a half-pint of table claret or of beer would be a wiser indulgence than the cigar, or the innumerable cigarettes, which latter, there is good reason to believe, cause injury to the health from other agents than the mere tobacco which they may contain.

I have dwelt at such length upon this topic, feeling assured that I shall have done no act of greater good to this school, in the success of which I have so profound an interest, than if I can succeed in saving its pupils from the impairment of health which is sure to result from the unrestrained premature use of tobacco.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE NAVY.

Medical Director Gihon has also made a special study of the laws of growth and development of naval cadets, which enables the bureau to present the following important information. He says:

Being then on duty as senior medical officer at the Naval Academy, it occurred to me that the material existing among the records of physical examination at that institution might be exceptionally valuable for determining proper standards of size, weight, and development, on account of the number of candidates examined, the diversity of their social stations, occupations, nativity, and residence, and especially because of the careful inspections of the nude body, which had been always practiced.

I have accordingly carefully tabulated every physical measurement recorded at the Academy from the year 1852 to the present summer (1880). The sum total of examinations amounted to 6,129, which I have grouped according to the years and months of their respective ages as shown by Table A.

The particular physical measurements tabulated are: 1. The weight of the body entirely nude; 2. The height of the erect body from the vertex to the soles; 3. The mean circumference of thorax at the level of the nipples, this mean being that between the maximum girth at the moment of utmost possible inflation and the minimum after prolonged expiration; 4. The difference, termed *expansion*, between this maximum and minimum girth; 5. The vital capacity of thorax, ascertained by Hutchinson's spirometer; 6. The strength, as indicated by the number of pounds lifted, shown on the dial of a spring dynamometer, the candidate standing behind the apparatus, with legs straight, and bending forward to seize the hand-bar, raised to be within easy reach of the extended arms.

Dr. Gihon then describes his tables B, C, D, E and F, and adds:

These considerations enable me to recommend to the bureau that no lad shall be accepted for the naval service, in any capacity, whose physical measurements are less than the following:

Age.	Weight.	Height.	Circumference tho-
Years.	Pounds.	Inches.	rax. Inch.
14 to 15....	70	57	26
15 to 16....	80	59	27
16 to 17....	90	61	28
17 to 18....	100	62	29
18 to 19....	110	63	30
19 to 20....	110	63	30
20 to 21....	110	63	31

With not less than one inch expansion for all ages, and a vital capacity as given in Hutchinson's table.

Assuming these minima as warrants for rejection, of the 6,129 examinations recorded, there would have been excluded 237 as under weight, 251 as under height, and 153 as having defective chests, all these deficiencies usually co-existing in the same person, while the official records show that 262 individuals were actually rejected as physically disqualified, or, estimating per thousand, 41 would have been rejected as under weight, 51 as under height, and 31 as having chests too small. While, therefore, among every thousand youths, 910 will come between the limits compatible with healthy normal development, and 47 will exceed the maximum, there will be 43 who will fall below the minimum, and the records of the Examining Boards show that 42 per thousand have actually been rejected on account of defective developments, and 61 including those with functional and other forms of physical disqualification.

The time already occupied in the compilation of the tables presented in this paper compels me to defer the further discussion and comparison of my results with those of other observers; but I purpose during the ensuing year to offer to you a series of statistical notes on the subject of Adolescent Growth, illustrated by the

annual examination of the same individuals during successive years.

Medical Director Gihon then presents in full the tables illustrating the points already spoken of. We need not say that these papers of Dr. Gihon are of the highest value, and well worthy of study, thought, and discussion in the service.

JAPAN AS IT IS.

JAPAN grows daily in interest for Americans, and as our population on the Pacific coast increases our relations must grow more and more intimate with the active minded people who are our nearest neighbors on the East. The strange transformation which this empire has undergone since our Commodore Perry first opened it to western intercourse, makes it necessary to reconsider previous conclusions concerning it. To those who are interested in learning something of the present condition of the country we commend the fresh and entertaining narrative of Miss Bird.* In her introductory chapter she refers to some of the common misconceptions concerning Japan, and describes it as it is, as well as can be done in a single chapter. From this description we condense the following, which gives as good an idea of Japan as can be obtained in the same compass: Sixteen days sail from America, forty-two from England, and four from Hong Kong, Japan lies only 20 miles from Kamtschatka, and a day's sail in a junk from the Asian mainland of Corea. The Japanese Empire, which is said to be composed of 3,800 islands, extends from lat. 24 deg. to 50 deg. 40 min. N., and from long. 124 deg. to 156 deg. 38 min. E., that is to say, that its northern extremity is a little south of the Land's End, and its southern a little north of Nubia. Straggling over 26 deg. of latitude, and extending southwards to within thirty miles of the Tropic of Cancer, a man may enjoy a nearly perpetual summer in Yakusohima, or shiver in the rigors of a Siberian winter in northern Yezo. The traveller's opinion of the climate depends very much upon whether he goes to Japan from the east or west. If from Singapore or China, he pronounces it bracing, healthful, delicious; if from California, damp, misty, and enervating.

The eastern coasts are warmed by the Kuro Shiwo, the gulf-stream of the North Pacific, and the western are chilled during many months of the year by a cold north-west wind from the Asiatic mainland, which gathers moisture from the Sea of Japan, while the climate of northern Yezo is Siberianized by the cold current from the Sea of Okotsk. Climate is further modified by the influence of the monsoons, but, on the whole, it may be said that the summer is hot, damp and cloudy, and the winter cold, bright, and relatively dry; that the spring and autumn are briefer and more vivid than in England; that the skies are brighter, and the sun hotter and more lavish of its presence; that there is no sickly season; that there are no diseases of locality; and that Europeans and their children thrive well in all parts of the empire.

The area of this much-disintegrated empire is 147,582 square miles, *i. e.*, it is considerably larger than Great Britain and Ireland, Prussia, or Italy, considerably smaller than France, and not so large as any one of the eighteen provinces into which China is divided. Among its 3,800 islands, Honshiu, (Nipon), Kiushiu, Shikoku, and Yezo are the most important.

These islands are among the most mountainous in the world; there are several active volcanoes, and the extinct ones, of which the well-known Fuji-san, 18,080 ft. high, is the loftiest, are almost innumerable. The area of forest is four times as great as that of the cultivated land; the lakes are few, and with the exception of Lake Biwa, small; the streams are countless, but the rivers are mostly short and badly suited for navigation. There are few harbors on the east coast, and almost none on the west, but such as there are deep and capacious. The soil is mainly disintegrated basalt, and is not naturally very prolific. The scenery is often grand, and nearly always pretty. The luxuriance of vegetation and the greenness in spring and throughout the summer are so wonderful that the islands of the Japanese Archipelago might well be called the Emerald Isles. Even winter fails to bring brownness and bareness. Evergreens of 150 varieties compensate for the leaflessness of the deciduous trees, every landscape is bright with the verdure of spring crops, and camellias with their crimson blossoms light up leafage covered with snow. The mountains of Japan are covered with forest, and the valleys and plains are exquisitely tilled gardens.

The empire is very rich in flowers, and especially in flowering shrubs. Azaleas, camellias, hydrangeas, and magnolias, all delight the eye in their seasons with a breadth and blaze of color which cannot be described, and irises, peonies, cherries, and plums, have their special festivals.

The fauna is meagre, consisting chiefly of deer, bears, wolves, wild boars, badgers, foxes, monkeys, snakes, and small ground animals; eagles, hawks, herons, quails, pheasants and storks are numerous, and crows

* Unbeaten Tracks in Japan. An Account of Travels on Horseback in the Interior, including Visits to the Aborigines of Yezo and the Shrines of Nikko and Ise. By Isabella L. Bird. In two volumes, with map and illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam and Sons. 1881.

* Showing that my confidence in this matter was justified, I append the following extract from the letter of Medical Inspector Gorgas to the superintendent, embodying recommendations to be presented to the board of visitors for the year 1880, which the delay in the publication of my report enables me to quote:

"The foulness of some of the rooms occupied by the cadets, observed by the inspecting officer, upon his nightly visits, and by the medical officers on occasions of sickness, is largely due to the habit of smoking tolerated in the Academy, and which I would respectfully recommend to be forbidden.

"In addition to the foulness to which it contributes, and which, I think, accounts to some extent for the numerous cases of headache, gastric disorder, and vague trivial disturbances which enlarge our sick lists, I believe the use of tobacco by the cadets induces difficulty of concentrating the mind upon study and defective muscular co-ordinative power. The professor of drawing informs me that he has observed among the smokers an impaired power of muscular control, which has retarded their progress and proficiency in his branch. I think most of the officers of this institution agree with me in regarding the use of tobacco by the cadets as injurious, and as being more in vogue than when it was forbidden by the regulations."

are innumerable; but birds of sweet voice and brilliant plumage are mournfully rare, and silence is a characteristic of nature in Japan. Oxen are used for draught alone and not by any means generally. Horses are used as beasts of burden and for riding, but the Japanese horse is a mean, sorry brute, a grudging, ungenerous animal, trying to human patience and temper.

Railroads have been introduced between Yokohama and Tôkiyô, and Kobe, Kiyôto and Ôtsu, 76 miles in all. The main roads vary in width from thirty feet to that of mere rude bridle tracks, and the by roads are narrow tracks only passable for pack horses. Nearly all travel must be done on foot or on pack horses, or in covered bamboo baskets, called *kago*, carried by men or on the level in *kurumas*, two wheeled vehicles, drawn by men. There are *yadoyas* or inns on most of the routes and post stations, where horses and coolies can be procured at fixed rates.

The population of 34,358,404 souls, or about 230 to the square mile, is larger by a million than that of the United Kingdom, exceeds that of Prussia by 9,000,000 and that of Italy by 7,000,000, but is less than that of France by a million and a half. With the exception of 12,000 ainos and about 5,000 Europeans, Americans, and Chinese, this population is absolutely homogeneous, and yellow skins, dark elongated eyes, and dark straight hair are the rule.

The Japanese of the treaty ports are contaminated and vulgarized by intercourse with foreigners; those of the interior, so far from being "savages," are kindly, gentle and courteous, so much so that a lady with no other attendant than a native servant can travel, as I have done, for 1,250 miles through little visited regions, and not meet with a single instance of incivility or extortion.

The mystery of a "spiritual emperor," secluded in Kiyôto, and a "temporal emperor," reigning in Yedo, no longer exists; the *Shogunate* is abolished, Yedo has become Tôkiyô the daimiô, shorn of their power and titles, have retired into private life, the "two-sworded men" are extinct, and the Mikado, a modern looking man in European dress, reigns by divine right in Tôkiyô with European appliances "of iron-clads, Armstrongs and needle guns," and the *prestige* of being the one hundred and twenty-third in direct descent from the sun goddess, the chief deity in the Pantheon of the national religion. His government is a modified despotism, with tendencies at times in a constitutional direction. Slavery is unknown, and class disabilities no longer exist.

Politically, old Japan is no more. The grandeur of its rulers, its antique chivalry, its stately etiquette, its ceremonial costume, its punctilious suicides, and its codes of honor only exist on the stage. Its traditional customs, its rigid social order, its formal politeness, its measured courtesies, its ignorant patriotism, its innumerable and enslaving superstitions linger still in the interior, especially in the regions where a debased and corrupt form of Buddhism hold sway.

Many Europeans ridicule Japanese progress as imitation; Chinese and Koreans contemplate it with ill-concealed anger not unmixed with jealousy; yet Japan holds on her course, and, without venturing to predict her future, I see no reason to distrust the permanence of a movement which has isolated her from many Oriental nations, and which, in spite of very many extravagances and absurdities is growing and broadening daily. The religion, letters and civilization which she received from China through Korea ("venering" it may have been said) have lasted for twelve centuries. The civilization which comes from the far West in the nineteenth century is not a more sweeping wave than that which came from Korea in the sixth, and is likely to produce equally enduring results, especially and certainly if Christianity overthrows Buddhism, the most powerful influence from without which has hitherto affected Japan.

The transformations which are being accomplished are under the direction of foreigners in government service and of Japanese selected for their capacities, who have studied for some years in Europe and America; and the government has spared neither trouble nor expense in securing the most competent assistants in all departments, and it is only in comparatively few instances that it has been badly advised by interested aliens for the furtherance of personal or other ends. About 500 foreigners have been at one time or another in its service, and though they may have met with annoyances and exasperations, the terms of their contracts have been faithfully adhered to. Some of these gentlemen are decorated with high sounding titles during their brief engagements, but it must be remembered that they are there as helpers only, without actual authority, as servants and not masters, and that, with a notable exception, the greater their energy, ability, and capacity for training, the sooner are their services dispensed with, and one department after another passes from foreign to native management. The retention of foreign employees forms no part of the program of progress. "Japan for the Japanese" is the motto of Japanese patriotism. The "Barbarians" are to be used and dispensed with as soon as possible.

Of the present foreign staff, the great majority are teachers; considerably more than half are English, and Anglo-Saxon influences in science, culture and political ideas and economy are paramount in the transformation of the empire.

The navy estimates introduced in the House of Commons March 18 show that the *Ajax*, *Agamemnon*, and *Polyphemus*, second class iron-clads, will be completed within the year; the *Infatigable*, first class iron-clad, will be commissioned in July. A fourth fast cruiser, of the *Leander* type (double screw, second class, steel armor), will be added to the three begun last year. A new fighting cruiser will be begun, which will combine the *Leander's* speed with guns of greater power than those of the *Thunderer* and *Devastation*. A beginning will be made in arming the navy with breech-loaders instead of muzzle-loaders.

THE ARMY.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, President and Commander-in-Chief.
Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States,
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adj.-General.
Henry T. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brigadier-General R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.
Brig.-General D. B. Sackett, Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General.
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. E. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.
Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Lieut.-Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.
Troops.—A, B, D, I, K, and L, 4th Cavalry; 8th Cavalry; 6th, 13th Inf., 15th; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, 19th Inf.; A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, 23d Infantry.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry; Hdqrs, Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. John S. Lusk, 9th Cav., A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry: Hdqrs, St. Paul, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. Adj.-Gen.
Troops.—2d and 7th Cavalry; 3d, 6th, 7th, 11th, 17th, 18th, and 25th Infantry.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry, commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

District of Nebraska.—Colonel J. W. Davidson, 2d Cavalry, Hdqrs, Fort Custer, M. T. 2d Lt. C. F. Roe, 2d Cavalry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Geo. Crook: Hdqrs, Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.
Troops.—3d and 5th Cavalry; 4th, 9th, and 14th Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. James B. Fry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.
Troops.—1st Artillery; A, B, C, D, H, I, K, and M, 2d Artillery; 3d Artillery; 1st, 4th Artillery; C, 5th Artillery; 10th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. H. J. Ha. t, Col. 5th Artillery: Hdqrs, Newport Bks, Ky. Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A. G.
Troops.—5th Artillery, excepting "C."

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, commanding: Hdqrs New Orleans, La. Major T. M. Vincent, Adj.-Gen.

DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, Col. 4th Cav., commanding: Capt. R. P. Hughes, 3d Inf., A. D. C. and A. A. G.; Hdqrs, Little Rock, Ark.

Troops.—C, E, F, G, H, and M, 4th Cavalry; E, G, and L, 2d Artillery; I and K, 19th Infantry; G and I, 23d Infantry; 24th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. C. C. Angur: Hdqrs, San Antonio, Texas. Major James P. Martin, Adj.-Gen.
Troops.—8th and 10th Cavalry; F, 3d Artillery; 1st, 16th, 20th, and 22d Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

Troops.—C, G, and H, 1st Cavalry; A, B, D, E, F, H, K, and L, 4th Artillery; B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, 8th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Frank Wheaton, Col. 2d Infantry; Hdqrs, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.

Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.
Troops.—A, B, D, E, F, H, K, L, and M, 1st Cavalry; G and M, 4th Artillery; 2d and 21st Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqrs, Whipple, Ariz. Prescott, Arizona.

Major S. N. Benjamin, A. A. G. *Md. via Lathrop, Cal.*
Troops.—6th Cavalry; A, I, 8th Infantry; and 13th Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST POINT.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Hdqrs, West Point, N. Y. Bvt. Maj.-Gen. O. J. Howard, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.

1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 11th Inf., A. D. C., A. A. G.
Troops.—Corps of Cadets; E, Bat. of Engineers; detachments of cavalry and artillery.

* On duty according to Brevet of Major-General.
† On duty according to Brevet of Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE,
Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.
Col. William H. Wood, 11th Infantry, Superintendent.
Major Henry C. Wood, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

DEPOTS.

David's Island, N. Y. H. *Columbus Barracks, O.*
Lieut.-Col. C. Gilbert, 7th Inf. Lt. Col. Lewis C. Hunt, 30th Inf.

Surg. Geo. P. Jaquet, U. S. A. Surg. Wm. M. Notson, U. S. A.
Capt. Theo. Schwab, 11th Inf. Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf.

Capt. P. H. Hemington, 19th Inf. Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M.
Capt. DeWitt C. Poole, 23d Inf. 1st Lt. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf.

Capt. John F. Simpson, A. Q. M. 1st Lt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf.
1st Lt. F. H. Eustein, 21st Inf. 1st Lt. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.

1st Lt. G. N. Bomford, 18th Inf. 1st Lt. D. B. Burnham, 15th Inf.
1st Lt. L. A. Johnson, 14th Inf. 1st Lt. Matt. Markland, 1st Inf.

A. A. Surg. John H. Lott, U. S. A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigers, U. S. A.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.
Baltimore, Md., 215 W. Pratt st. Capt. J. W. Powell, Jr., 6th Inf.

Boston, Mass., 48 Portland st. Capt. F. W. Fowle, 4th Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 55 Pearl st. Capt. Charles Wheaton, 23d Inf.

Cincinnati, O., 219 West 5th st. Capt. W. M. Waterbury, 13th Inf.
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. A. S. Burt, 9th Inf.

Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. 1st Lt. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf.
Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West

Washington st. 1st Lt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf.
New York City, 116 Chatham St. Capt. Louis H. Sanger, 17th Inf.

New York City, 109 West 4th st. Capt. D. M. Vance, 16th Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 3349 Market st. Capt. A. S. Daggett, 2d Inf.

Pittsburg, Pa., 290 Penn ave. Capt. Willam E. Dove, 12th Inf.
Richmond, Va., 1408 Main st. Capt. John C. Gilmore, 24th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. James A. Snyder, 3d Inf.

GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.
JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.
Superintendent, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. Neill, Col. 8th Cavalry.

CAVALRY DEPT.—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.
Thos. H. Neill, Col. 8th Cavalry, Commanding.

Major General, Major 1st Cavalry, Executive Officer.
1st Lt. K. A. Williams, 8th Cav. Depot Adjutant and Treasurer.

Capt. Geo. F. Foote, 8th Cav. Dep. Q. M. and Commissary.
Surgeon Charles E. Goddard, U. S. A. Depot Surgeon.

ON DUTY AT DEPOT.
Captain L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surgeon.

1st Lt. Chas. H. Rockwell, 8th Cavalry.
1st Lieut. Joel S. Whipple, 8th Cavalry.

1st Lieut. P. E. Phelps, 8th Cavalry.
1st Lieut. H. H. Wright, 8th Cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon H. H. Birmingham.

RECRUITING OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
New York City, 174 Hudson st. Capt. Daniel Madden, 6th Cav.

Boston, Mass., 89 Court st. Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav.
Louisville, Ky., 136 1st st. Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.

Baltimore, Md., 874 S. Sharp st. Capt. T. M. McDougall, 7th Cav.
Chicago, Ill., 14 S. Clark st. Capt. Thos. C. Lobo, 10th Cav.

N. Y. Branch, 375 Canal st. 1st Lt. W. C. Rawolle, 3d Cav.
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st. 1st Lt. Chas. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav.

St. Louis, Mo., 221 Fine st. 1st Lt. F. S. Bema, 1st Cav.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Quartermaster's Department.—1st Lieut. E. B. Hubbard,*
2d Artillery, to be captain and assistant quartermaster, vice Heintzelman, deceased.

Medical Department.—Asst. Surgeon Harvey E. Brown, to be Surgeon, with rank of major, vice Otis, deceased.

6th Cavalry.—1st Lieut. Henry M. Kendall, to be captain, Feb. 15, vice Campbell, resigned; 2d Lieut. William Baird, to be 1st lieutenant, Feb. 15, 1881, vice Kendall, promoted.

2d Artillery.—2d Lieut. George F. E. Harrison, to be 1st lieutenant, January 20, 1881, vice Smith, appointed regimental quartermaster.

4th Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. J. M. Brannan, 1st, to be Col. 4th, vice Upton, deceased; 2d Lieut. William M. Medcalf to be 1st lieutenant.

5th Artillery.—2d Lieut. George E. Sage, to be 1st lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1881, vice Barnett, who resigns his line commission on accepting commission of captain and assistant quartermaster.

Sixth Infantry.—Enno F. Wenckebeck, of the District of Columbia, to be 2d lieutenant.

Twenty-second Infantry.—2d Lieutenant J. G. Ballance, to be 1st lieutenant.

Infantry.—Bedmund Tully, formerly 1st lieutenant 12th Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant (under recent act of Congress).

Transfers.—2d Lieut. Walter Bengt, of the 15th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant 5th Artillery, vice Sage, promoted; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, 19th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant 1st Artillery.

* Nominated March 21 and confirmed the next day.

G. O. 31, H. Q. A., March 21, 1881.

The following order from the War Department is published for the information of all concerned:

The "act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 24, 1881, contains the following:

"For manufacture of arms at national armories, \$300,000: Provided, That not more than \$50,000 of this amount may be expended by the Secretary of War in the manufacture or purchase of magazine guns, to be selected by a board of officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War."

In conformity with the foregoing act, a board of officers will assemble at the Army Building, New York City, on the 5th day of July, 1881, to examine and consider all the magazine guns that may be brought before it, and recommend such (one or more) of these guns as, in its judgment, are suitable for the military service.

Detail for the Board.—Col. R. I. Dodge, aide-de-camp (lieutenant-colonel 23d Inf.); Capt. F. W. Benteen, 7th Cav.; Capt. George Shorley, 15th Inf.; Capt. H. G. Litchfield, 2d Art.; Capt. John E. Greer, Ord. Dept. Capt. George L. Browning, 7th Inf., will report to the president of the board for duty as recorder.

All persons interested in magazine guns are invited to appear in person and submit samples, under such rules as may be adopted by the board. The arms submitted must be calibre .45, and use the United States service cartridge.

Any further information required by those interested may be obtained of the commanding officer National Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts.

The Chief of Ordnance will supply such information and offer such facilities to the board in the trials and experiments undertaken as may be necessary to the performance of the duty assigned it.

G. O. 32, H. Q. A., March 23, 1881.

By direction of the Secretary of War lined oil will be added to the contents of the box of cleaning material provided for in General Orders No. 14, of 1881, from War Dept., and a steel plate, with cuts in it for cleaning cap buttons, ornaments, etc., will be furnished by the Ord. Dept. in lieu of the button-stick provided for in said order.

CIRCULAR 3, DEPT. OF SOUTH, March 19, 1881.

Gives the record of target practice of troops serving in this Department for the month of February, 1881.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 4, DEPT. OF SOUTH, March 21, 1881.

Revoques Circular Letter No. 2, of the current series from these Headquarters.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Major A. H. Nickerson, A. A. G., will be relieved by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army from duty in the Signal Office, March 31, 1881, and will then report to the Adj.-Gen. of the Army for duty in the Adj.-Gen.'s Office (S. O., March 21, W. D.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. A. J. McGonigle, A. Q. M., will accompany the Major-General commanding the Div. of the Gulf to San Antonio, Tex., and such other points as may be designated, on official business (S. O. 8, March 14, M. D. G.).

The resignation of Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st lieutenant, 3d Cav., only, has been accepted by the President to take effect Feb. 21, 1881 (S. O., March 21, W. D.).

Capt. A. F. Rockwell, A. Q. M., will be relieved on April 1, 1881, from duty as Depot Q. M. in Washington, D. C., and from duty in connection with national cemeteries, and will then report to the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty in charge of public buildings and grounds, to relieve Lieut.-Col. T. L. Casey, Corps of Engineers (S. O., March 21, W. D.).

Major B. C. Cerd, Q. M., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas and will report in person, by April 1, 1881, to the Q. M. Gen. in Washington, D. C., to relieve Capt. A. F. Rockwell of his present duties in the Q. M. Dept. (S. O., March 21, W. D.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q. M. Dept. are made: Major W. B. Hughes, Q. M., will be relieved without delay from duty as Depot Q. M. at St. Louis, Mo., by such officer as may be designated by the St. Louis, Mo., commanding Mil. Div. of the Missouri, and will then report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Tex. for duty as Chief Q. M. of that Dept. Major T. J. Eckerson, Q. M., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will then report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Tex. East for assignment to duty as Depot Q. M. at Boston, Mass., to relieve Capt. A. S. Kimball, A. Q. M., who will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Columbia for assignment to duty as Depot Q. M. at St. Louis, Mo.

ment to duty at Portland, Ore., to relieve Major G. B. Dandy, Q. M., of his duties at that place. Major Dandy will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Columbia for duty as Chief Q. M. of that Dept., to relieve Lieut.-Col. C. G. Sawtelle, Deputy Q. M. Gen., who will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the South for duty as Chief Q. M. of that Dept. Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., now on special duty in the Dept. of Texas, will report to the Comdg. Gen. of that Dept. for assignment to duty as Depot Q. M. at San Antonio, Tex., to relieve Major E. D. Baker, Q. M., who will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report by letter to the Lieut.-Gen., commanding Mil. Div. of the Missouri, for assignment to duty as Depot Q. M. at St. Louis, Mo. (S. O. March 23, W. D.)

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Capt. William T. Howell, A. Q. M., Ogden, U. T. (S. O. 22, March 18, D. P.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. F. F. Whitehead, C. S., is appointed a Special Inspector on certain ordnance and ordnance stores pertaining to Batt. I, 2d Art. (S. O. 8, March 14, M. D. G.)

Major Beckman Du Barry, C. S., Q. M. and Com'y of Cadets, will proceed to New York city and return, on public business (S. O. 37, March 14, W. P.)

Com'y Sergt. Francis H. De Castro will proceed from Camp Sheridan, Neb., upon the abandonment of that post, to Fort Sidney, Neb., for temporary duty (S. O., March 19, W. D.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect from the 1st of April, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. C. B. Penrose, Chief Com'y of Sub. of the Dept. of South (S. O. 28, March 22, D. S.)

Capt. J. J. Clague, C. S., will proceed to Minneapolis, Minn., on public service, and return to St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 46, March 18, D. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Par. 2, S. O. 23, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona, is so modified as to assign Asst. Surg. J. B. Girard to duty at Fort Grant, instead of Fort Verde, A. T. Upon the arrival at Fort Grant, A. T., of Asst. Surg. Girard, Asst. Surg. E. D. Schuch will be relieved from duty at that post, and will report in person to the C. O. Camp Thomas, A. T., for duty. The contract of A. A. Surg. George H. Moran will, at his own request, be annulled, to date April 1, 1881. The contract of A. A. Surg. James S. Kennedy will, at his own request, be annulled to date April 1, 1881. A. A. Surg. Kennedy is entitled to travelling allowances for actual travel only, from Fort Grant, A. T., to San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 27, March 8, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. J. B. Grady, now at El Paso, Tex., will report to the C. O. of Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty (S. O. 49, March 14, D. M.)

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. J. H. T. King is extended to June 30, 1881. The resignation of Asst. Surg. J. H. T. King has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 30, 1881 (S. O., March 21, W. D.)

The following assignment of medical officers in the Dept. of the East is hereby made: Surg. Joseph R. Gibson is relieved from duty at Fort McHenry, Md., and will report to the C. O., U. S. Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty as Post Surg. Asst. Surg. Frank Mencham, awaiting orders, will report for duty to the C. O. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. Asst. Surg. Walter Reed, awaiting orders at Fort McHenry, Md., will report for duty to the C. O. of that post. A. A. Surg. T. J. C. Maddox, awaiting orders, will report for duty to the C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 52, March 22, D. E.)

Asst. Surg. H. S. Kilbourne, member G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., March 25 (S. O. 52, March 22, D. E.)

Major T. W. Williams, member G. C.-M. at Fort Sill, I. T., March 25 (S. O. 33, March 19, D. Ark.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect from the 6th of April, is granted Capt. Joseph Y. Porter, Asst. Surg., Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla. (S. O. 28, March 22, D. S.)

Hosp. Steward F. A. Bradbury is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and granted a furlough until May 1, 1881, at which time he will report to the C. O. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., for temporary duty thereat during the absence on furlough of Hosp. Steward Edward Jacoby (S. O. 53, March 23, D. E.)

Hosp. Steward Joseph W. Seger, now at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for assignment to duty (S. O., March 21, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward George D. Delt, Fort Missoula, M. T., discharged at that post by expiration of term of service.

In consequence of revocation of orders from the Hdqrs of Army, par. 4, S. O. 27, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, relieving Hosp. Steward D. J. Scott from duty in Dept. of Texas, is rescinded (S. O. 43, March 15, D. T.)

The C. O. of Fort Lewis, Colo., will direct Hosp. Steward Denis Scanlan, on duty at that post, to proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Platte for assignment to duty (S. O. 53, March 19, D. M.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Paymaster J. E. Blaine, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Washington, D. C., under telegraphic instructions of Jan. 13, 1881, from W. D., will rejoin his station in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., March 18, W. D.)

The C. O. Fort Keogh will, until further orders, make the periodical inspections of the money accounts of Paymaster G. W. Baird, required by existing orders, forwarding his reports thereof in the usual form to Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 47, March 19, D. D.)

Lieut.-Col. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymaster-Gen., Chief Paymaster Mil. Div. of the Pacific, will take station in the city of San Francisco, and make such local payments thereat, and such payments at harbor posts, as his duties permit (S. O. 41, March 15, M. D. P.)

Paymasters Whipple and Comegys will report to the Comdg. Gen. Div. of Pacific, San Francisco, for assignment to duty (S. O., March 24, W. D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Capt. Clinton B. Sears will proceed to New York city and report to Major Asa B. Gardner, Judge-Advocate, as witness before the G. C.-M. convened by par. 6, S. O. 278, Hdqrs of Army, Washington, Dec. 31, 1880 (S. O. 37, March 14, D. W. P.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—1st Lieut. Daniel M. Taylor will repair from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to the Hdqrs Dept. of the South, not later than May 7, 1881, for temporary special duty (S. O., March 19, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Ord. Dept. are ordered: Capt. W. H. Reiford, ordnance storekeeper, from the Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to the Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind. 1st Lieut. Frank Baker, from the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to the Benicia Arsenal, Cal. (S. O., March 21, W. D.)

Leave of absence for one year, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry D. Borup (S. O., March 23, W. D.)

THE LINE.

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.
Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. B. Schofield, A. D. C., will accompany the Major-General commanding the Division of

the Gulf to San Antonio, Tex., and such other points as may be necessary on official business (S. O. 8, March 14, M. D. G.)
G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. C. Augur, member, G. C.-M. at Post of San Antonio, Tex., March 16 (S. O. 42, March 14, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 45, March 17, D. D.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major J. K. Mizner, president; Capt. H. H. Crow and 1st Lieut. J. W. Martin, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Sill, I. T., March 25 (S. O. 33, March 19, D. Ark.)

Capt. Lee.—Before a General Court-martial constituted by par. 1, S. O. 23, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Fort Hays, Kas., which Court was composed as follows: Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss, 19th Inf.; Major Henry E. Noyes, 4th Cav.; Capt. William J. Lyster, 19th Inf.; Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf.; Asst. Surg. C. E. Munn; Capt. C. T. Witherill, 19th Inf., and Capt. Richard Vance, 19th Inf., was arraigned and tried Capt. John Lee, 4th Cav., on certain charges and specifications, to which he pleaded "Not Guilty." After hearing testimony the Court arrived at a verdict of guilty in a modified form of the charges and specifications in the case, and sentenced the accused "To forfeit to the United States twenty-five dollars of his pay for one month." In the opinion of the Department Commander this sentence was so incommensurate with the finding at which the Court had arrived, that, in justice to the Court itself, he felt obliged to reconvene it for the purpose of reconsidering the sentence. On reassembling the Court decided to correct what it stated to be a clerical omission in its finding. After which correction, the finding is that Captain John Lee, 4th Cavalry, is guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, "in that Captain John Lee, 4th Cavalry, being in command of a battalion of his regiment en route from San Antonio, Texas, to the State of Colorado, on or about the 13th of October, 1879, while on board a train stopping at a way station, did attempt to assault, beat and kick Veterinary Surgeon Robert Chawner, 4th Cavalry, driving said Chawner from the platform of the car, and following him on the platform of the station, did continue to kick and strike at said Chawner with his hands and feet, and the said Captain Lee having fallen from the platform of the station, and the said Chawner having entered a car, where he took a seat, the said Captain Lee, being greatly excited, in the presence of his command did again approach said Chawner, while seated in the car, and did again assault and strike at said Chawner with his fists, and did so continue to strike at him until asked to desist by officers of the command, and the said Captain Lee thereupon ordered the officer of the day to take said Chawner to the front part of the train and tie him up, and the said Lee afterwards kept said Chawner in confinement for three days." And, "in that Captain John Lee, 4th Cavalry, being in command of a battalion of his regiment en route from San Antonio, Texas, to the State of Colorado, on or about the 13th of October, 1879, did, without just cause, attempt to strike at with his first and to kick Veterinary Surgeon Robert Chawner, 4th Cavalry, and did follow up said Chawner, and strike at him with his fist, and did so continue to strike at him until asked to desist by officers present, and did thereupon order the officer of the day to tie up said Chawner, and did afterwards hold him in confinement for the space of three days—the action of said Lee in this being unlawful and arbitrary." And the Court decided to adhere to its former sentence. It follows, then, that, in the deliberate judgment of at least four members of the Court-martial, it is so small an offence for an officer in command of a battalion of his regiment to unlawfully and arbitrarily assault and treat with such contumely, as is set forth in the finding of the Court-martial, a subordinate officer of his command, who was, of course, perfectly helpless, that a fine of twenty-five dollars is sufficient reparation for it. In this opinion the reviewing officer does not concur, and he declines to make himself a party to such a mockery of justice by approving the sentence. The proceedings are approved. The findings are confirmed and the sentence, being wholly inadequate as a punishment for the offences of which the accused is found guilty, is disapproved and set aside. The reviewing authority finds it difficult to express his amazement that a Court-martial composed of officers of such experience should upon such findings impose a sentence so trifling and insufficient as to be well-nigh absurd. The injury done to the service and to the administration of justice in the Army by thus bringing Courts-martial into discredit and ridicule cannot be measured by words, and the reviewing authority is forced to content himself with deploring action which he has not the power under the laws to remedy. Captain Lee is released from arrest (G. C.-M. O. 28, March 16, D. M.)

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted to Private L. Gemeinder, Bat. F (S. O. 30, March 14, D. Ark.)

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10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect May 1, Capt. S. T. Norvell, to apply for extension of three months (S. O. 42, March 14, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

Leave of Absence.—Seven days, 1st Lieut. John M. K. Davis, Adj., and five days, Capt. Frank E. Taylor, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 52, March 22, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. A. Woodruff will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., and report to the president of the G. C.-M. there assembled, as a witness in the case of the U. S. v. Private Thomas Doyle, Bat. G, 2d Art. (S. O. 32, March 18, D

organization of the Batt. 5th Inf., (Cos. A, B, C, F, and G), just returned from expedition against the hostile Sioux at and near Poplar River, M. T., the under-signed desires to express his sincerest thanks to the officers and enlisted men of the Battalion for the faithfulness and efficiency with which they have performed the arduous duties of their long winter campaign. To them and not to him is due the credit, which our success warrants. The sufferings and privations, which were, owing to the severity of the season, of the most intense nature, were endured with fortitude and cheerfulness; officers and enlisted men being alike imbued with a sense of duty of the highest order. They are good soldiers, and the honor of having commanded this Battalion will be the proudest recollection of the military life of the undersigned.

—GUIDO LILES, Major 5th Inf., Comdg. Battalion.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Camp on White River, Colo., will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Private Peter Kiernan, Co. A, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 50, March 15, D. M.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Detached Service.—Major W. W. Sanders, Act. Insp.-Gen. Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Bismarck, D. T., and inspect the accounts of Capt. B. B. Kirk, A. Q. M., and to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and inspect the accounts of 1st Lieut. J. C. Ayres, Ord. Dept. (S. O. 47, March 19, D. M.).

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Angel Island, Cal., will send without delay to Alcatraz Island, Cal., a non-commissioned officer from his command to relieve Corpl. Alexander McIlwain, Co. C, 8th Inf., on duty there in connection with prisoners. On the arrival at Alcatraz Island of the non-commissioned officer so detailed, Corpl. McIlwain will be sent to join his company at Angel Island (S. O. 40, March 14, M. D. P.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. S. Wyatt, Acting Signal Officer, will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Hatteras Inlet, N. C., and, upon complying with the instructions of the Chief Signal Officer, will return to Washington, D. C., and resume his duties in the Signal Office (S. O., March 19, W. D.).

Capt. Andrew S. Bart is appointed to act as inspector on certain recruiting property on hand at the Cavalry Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 14 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. (S. O., March 18, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Twenty-one days, to take effect when his services can be spared by his Post Commander, Capt. Frederick Meers, Fort McKinney, W. T. (S. O. 21, March 15, D. P.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. Henry B. Mizner, president; Capt. Robert H. Hall, 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Stiles, Alured Larke, 2d Lieut. William Paulding, members, and 2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., March 25 (S. O. 52, March 22, D. E.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. A. M. Raphael, member, G. C.-M. at Post of San Antonio, Tex., March 16 (S. O. 42, March 14, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. Warren C. Beach, ten months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., March 19, W. D.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Relieved.—2d Lieut. J. B. Goe is relieved as a member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 1, S. O. 243, series of 1880, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O. 53, March 19, D. M.).

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.

Leave Extended.—Capt. C. B. Western, three months (S. O., March 24, W. D.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Leave of Absence.—One year, on Surg. certificate, Capt. C. H. Conrad (S. O., March 21, W. D.).

2d Lieut. S. S. Pague is authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him by par. 7, S. O. 177, H. Q. A., series 1880, upon receipt of G. C.-M. O. 24, c. a., Dept. of Missouri, promulgating the proceedings of the General Court-martial in his case (S. O. 29, March 13, D. N. M.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Cyrus M. De Lany, Fort Craig, N. M., one month on Surg. certificate (S. O. 30, March 22, M. D. M.).

Transferred.—2d Lieut. J. Walker Benet from the 15th Inf. to the 5th Art. (S. O., March 22, W. D.).

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Fort Bayard, N. M., will grant a furlough for two months to Private Charles J. S. Carey, Co. E. The C. O. of Fort Union, N. M., will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Corpl. James Duncan, Co. F (S. O. 54, March 21, D. M.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. C. Hale, member, G. C.-M. at Post of San Antonio, Tex., March 16 (S. O. 42, March 14, D. T.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.

Temporary Duty.—Col. T. L. Crittenden will report to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic for temporary duty (S. O., March 24, W. D.).

Col. T. L. Crittenden is assigned to temporary duty at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Atlantic (S. O. 13, March 25, M. D. A.).

Leave of Absence.—Fourteen days, commencing on March 14, 2d Lieut. Corwin Sage (S. O. 44, March 16, D. D.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. J. M. Cunningham, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 50, March 15, D. M.).

Transferred.—2d Lieut. Charles H. Hunter from the 19th Inf. to the 1st Art. Lieut. Hunter will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to join his battery (L) at Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O., March 22, W. D.).

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Private Frederick Mans, Co. G, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 52, March 17, D. M.).

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Leave of Absence.—Five months, from March 1, 1881, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. Palmer Tilton (S. O., March 17, W. D.).

Enlisted Men.—Private John O'Neill, Co. K, at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., from furlough without means to rejoin his station, will be furnished transportation by the Q. M. Dept. to Fort Brown, Tex.; the cost of which will be charged against him on the muster and pay rolls of the company (S. O. 52, March 22, D. E.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. C. J. Dickey, president; 1st Lieut. W. W. Dangherly, member, and 2d Lieut. A. F. Hewitt, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Post of San Antonio, Tex., March 16 (S. O. 42, March 14, D. T.).

Major A. L. Hough, Capt. William Conway, 1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell, W. H. Kell, 2d Lieut. J. R. Chapman, members, and 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, R. Q. M., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex., March 24 (S. O. 43, March 15, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. A. H. Goodloe, eight months on Surg. certificate (S. O., March 25, W. D.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.

Leave Extended.—Capt. L. R. Stillé, three months on Surg. certificate (S. O., March 23, W. D.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. M. Thompson, B. M. Custer, 2d Lieut. William Black, members, and 1st Lieut. Jacob B. Pierce, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Sill, I. T., March 25 (S. O. 33, March 19, D. Ark.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. J. C. Ord, member, G. C.-M. at Post of San Antonio, Tex., March 16 (S. O. 42, March 14, D. T.).

Dismissed the Service.—Before a General Court-martial convened at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 3, 1881, and of which Col. John Gibbon, 7th Inf., is president, 2d Lieut. James H. Lane, 25th Inf., was arraigned, Jan. 5, upon the charge of "Drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War." Ten specifications supported this charge, to all of which the accused pleaded "Guilty," offering no testimony, but submitting a written statement in his defence. The Court found him guilty of all the specifications and the charge, and sentenced him "To be dismissed from the service of the United States." The proceedings were approved and forwarded by Gen. Terry; were approved and the sentence recommended to be carried into effect by the General of the Army, and finally were confirmed by the President, March 22, 1881.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

3d Cavalry.—2d Lieut. F. H. Hardie to be 1st Lieutenant, vice McCauley, appointed Captain and A. Q. M.

8th Cavalry.—1st Lieut. A. G. Hennisee to be Captain, vice Mahonen, deceased.

7th Infantry.—2d Lieut. E. E. Hardin (recently appointed Regimental Adjutant), to be 1st Lieutenant.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 19, 1881.

Colonel Emory Upton, 4th Artillery—Died March 15, 1881, at San Francisco, California.

Captain John H. Mahonen, 8th Cavalry—Died March 16, 1881, at Fort Brown, Texas.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

A, B, D, K, M, Ft. Walla Walla. G, Fort McAdams, Nev. H, Ft. Colville, Wash. Ter. I, Ft. Hall, Nev. J, Ft. Klamath, Ore. L, Ft. Boise Barracks, Idaho T.

2d Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

A, B, E, Fort Keogh, M. T. D, K, Fort Ellis, M. T. C, F, G, I, M, Fort Custer, M. T. H, L, Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

A, Fort McKinney, Wy. T. E, I, Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T. B, D, F, Fort Sanders, Wy. T. H, K, Fort Washakie, Wy. T. C, G, L, M, Fort D. A. Russell.

4th Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

A, D, Fort Hays, Kas. E, Fort Elliott, Tex. B, I, K, L, Fort Riley, Kas. G, H, Fort Reno, Ind. T. C, F, Fort Sill, Ind. T. M, Fort Supply, Ind. T.

5th Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Laramie, Wy. T.

A, G, I, K, Fort Laramie, Wy. T. H, L, Fort Robinson, Neb. B, D, F, Fort Niobrara, Neb. M, Camp Sheridan, Neb. C, E, Fort Sidney, Neb.

6th Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.

A, F, Fort Grant, A. T. G, Camp Thomas, A. T. B, C, Fort Huachuca, A. T. H, K, Fort Verde, A. T. C, L, Fort Bowie, A. T. I, Fort McDowell, A. T. D, E, Fort Apache, A. T. M, Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Meade, D. T.

A, C, E, G, H, M, Fort Meade. I, K, Fort Totten, D. T. B, D, Fort Yates, D. T. L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. F, Fort Buford, D. T.

8th Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

A, B, D, H, K, L, Fort Clark. G, Fort Ringgold, Tex. C, Fort Duncan, Tex. I, Fort Brown, Tex. E, San Diego, Tex. M, Camp Del Rio, Tex. F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.

9th Cavalry—Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.

A, G, Fort Stanton, N. M. E, I, Fort Wingate, N. M. B, F, H, Fort Bayard, N. M. L, Fort Bliss, Tex. C, K, Fort Cummings, N. M. M, Fort Selden, N. M. D, Fort Craig, N. M.

* In the Field, Fort Craig, N. M.

10th Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

A, C, H, K, Fort Davis, Tex. D, E, F, M, Fort Concho, Tex. B, G, I, L, Fort Stockton, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdqs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

A, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. G, Fort Monroe, Va. B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I. H, Fort Preble, Me. C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn. I, L, Fort Warren, Mass.

2d Artillery—Hdqs., U. S. Bks., Washington, D. C.

A, B, C, D, H, U. S. Barracks. I, M, Fort McHenry, Md. E, G, Little Rock Bks, Ark. K, Fort Monroe, Va. F, Fort Ringgold, Tex. L, Jackson Bks, La.

3d Artillery—Hdqs., Ft. Hamilton, N. H. H.

A, Fort Monroe, Va. F, G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. B, Fort Niagara, N. Y. H, Madison Bks, N. Y. C, D, L, M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H, K, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y. E, I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

4th Artillery—Hdqs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

A, C, K, Fort Point, Cal. F, Point San Jose, Cal. B, D, H, Presidio, Cal. G, M, Fort Canby, Wash. T. E, L, Alcatraz Island, Cal. I, Fort Monroe, Va.

5th Artillery—Hdqs., Atlanta, Ga.

A, K, St. Augustine, Fla. D, E, Ft. Brooke, Fla. B, L, Fort Barrancas, Fla. F, G, I, M, Atlanta, Ga. C, Fort Monroe, Va. H, Newport Bks, Ky. * The dagger indicates the light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

A, D, E, I, Fort Stockton, Tex. G, Presidio, Tex. B, C, F, H, Fort Davis, Tex. K, Pena Colorado, Tex.

2d Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. O'Connell, Idaho T.

A, B, G, I, Fort O'Connell, Idaho. D, E, F, Camp Spokane, Wh. T. C, H, Fort Colville, Wash. T. K, Camp Howard, Idaho.

3d Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

A, Fort Benton, M. T. F, G, Fort Shaw, M. T. B, D, H, I, Fort Missoula, M. T. J, Fort Maginnis, M. T. C, E, Fort Ellis, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Sanders, Wy. T.

A, G, Fort Petterson, Wy. T. D, K, Fort Laramie, Wy. T. B, E, Fort Sanders, Wy. T. F, H, Fort Bridger, Wy. T. C, Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T. I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

5th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Ft. Keogh.

6th Infantry—Hdqs., White River Agency, Colo.

A, B, C, E, K, White River Agency. F, G, Fort Lyon, Colo. D, H, Fort Garland, Colo. I, Camp on Snake River, Wyo.

7th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

A, B, E, Fort Buford, D. T. F, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. C, H, K, Fort Snelling, Minn. G, I, Fort Stevenson, D. T. D, Cantonment Bad Lands, Dak.

8th Infantry—Hdqs., Angel Island, Cal.

A, San Diego Bks, Cal. E, Fort Gaston, Cal. B, K, Benicia Bks, Cal. G, Fort Halleck, Nev. C, F, H, Angel Island, Cal. I, Fort Yuma, Cal. D, Fort Bidwell, Cal.

9th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

A, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. E, Camp Sheridan, Neb. B, Fort Niobrara, Neb. F, Fort Sidney, Neb. C, Fort Hartsuff, Neb. G, Fort Robinson, Neb. D, K, Fort Omaha, Neb. H, I, Fort McKinney, Wy. T.

10th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich. C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich. B, I, Fort Brady, Mich. F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

A, Camp Porter, M. T. D, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. B, F, Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. E, Fort Bennett, D. T. C, H, Fort Custer, M. T. G, I, K, Fort Sully, D. T.

12th Infantry—Hdqs., Whipple Barracks, A. T.

A, Fort Mojave, A. T. G, Fort McDowell, A. T. B, F, Whipple Bks, A. T. I, Fort Grant, A. T. C, H, Camp Thomas, A. T. K, Fort Verde, A. T. D, E, Fort Apache, A. T.

13th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

A, B, C, D, E, Fort Lewis, Colo. F, G, H, I, K, Fort Wingate.

14th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

A, Fort Hall, Idaho. D, E, F, H, I, K, Fort Douglas. B, C, G, Fort Cameron, U. T.

15th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Stanton, N. M.

A, G, Fort Bliss, Tex. F, Fort Union, N. M. B, C, Fort Stanton, N. M. H, Fort Craig, N. M. D, Fort Cummings, N. M. I, Fort Marcy, N. M. E, Fort Bayard, N. M. K, Fort Selden, N. M. * In the Field.

16th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. McKavett, Tex.

A, B, C, F, Fort Concho, Tex. D, E, G, I, K, Ft. McKavett. H, San Antonio, Tex.

17th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

A, D, H, Fort Yates, D. T. E, K, Fort Pembina, D. T. B, Camp Porter, M. T. F, I, Fort Sisseton, D. T. C, Fort Totten, D. T. G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, Fort Assiniboine, Mont. I, Fort Shaw, M. T.

19th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A, C, Fort Hays, Kas. I, K, Fort Gibson, I. T. B, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Leavenworth. * Temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

20th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Brown, Tex.

A, B, D, G, I, K, Fort Brown, Tex. F, H, Fort Ringgold, Tex. C, E, Fort McIntosh, Tex.

21st Infantry—Hdqs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

A, Boise Bks, Idaho T. E, F, G, K, Vancouver Bks. B, D, Fort Townsend, Wash. T. H, Fort Stevens, Ore. C, Fort Klamath, Ore. I, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

22d Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

A, Fort Griffin, Tex. D, F, G, H, I, K, Fort Clark. B, C, Fort Duncan, Tex. E, San Antonio, Tex.

23d Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Dodge, Kas.

A, B, C, D, E, Cantonment on the Uncompaghe, Colo. G, I, Fort Reno, I. T. F, Fort Wallace, Kas. H, K, Fort Dodge, Kas.

24th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

A, G, Fort Supply, Ind. T. F, Fort Reno, Ind. T. B, F, I, Cantonment N. Fork Canadian River, Ind. T. H, Fort Elliott, Tex. C, D, K, Fort Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Randall, Dakota.

A, D, H, K, Fort Meade, Dakota. B, F, G, I, Fort Randall. C, E, Fort Hale, Dakota.

General Courts-Martial.

At Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., March 25. Detail: Six officers of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Clark, Tex., March 24. Detail: Four officers of the 8th Cav., and six of the 22d Inf.

At the Post of San Antonio, Tex., March 16. Detail: Three officers of the 22d Inf., and one officer each of the 16th Inf., 11th Inf., 2d Cav., 25th Inf., and 1st Inf.

At Fort Sill, I. T., March 25. Detail: Four officers of the 24th Inf.; three of the 4th Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

Camp Del Rio.—Conformably to the requirements of G. O. 79, series of 1873, from the A. G. O., the present sub-post to Fort Clark, Tex., heretofore known as San Felipe, will, for the future, be designated, Camp Del Rio (S. O. 9, March 18, M. D. G.).

Special Inspectors Appointed.

Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav., to act upon certain horses and mules, the property of the United States (S. O. 38, March 15, D. W. P.).

Military Prisoners.—The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Henry J. Kane, March 22; Hamilton Morton and Monroe Williams, March 23; Joseph Ferguson, Herman Huth, and Charles Miller, March 24; Oliver Payton and Morris M. Samet, March 25; Henry F. Beaumont and Jacob Pastorius, March 29; Alonzo Raysdale, March 30, 1881 (S. O. 51, March 16, D. M.).

Upon the recommendation of his Company and Post Commander, so much of the portion of the sentence of confinement awarded Private Gilbert Stewart, Co. D, 14th Inf., as remains unexecuted April 20, 1881, is remitted (S. O. 21, March 15, D. P.).

The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Private Charles MacCabe, Co. G, 22d Inf., promulgated in G. C. M. O. 60, series of 1880, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, is remitted (S. O. 42, March 14, D. T.).

The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Private Anthony Blankmeyer, Co. D, 22d Inf., is remitted (S. O. 42, March 14, D. T.).

Affairs at Camp Spokane.—This camp is nearly at the junction of the Columbia and Spokane rivers. The work on it was commenced late in the fall, but has now well progressed. A correspondent—"H. B. S."—of the *Courier d'Alene Spectator* gives a description of the building for officers and men. The companies are quartered in log buildings built by themselves—three in number and each eighty feet long. In one corner is the machine shop and building establishment of Capt. H. C. Cook, overshadowing the modest hut and tents in which he makes his home; the interior of the workshop a scene of interesting activity. Here the "wheels go round," repairing or altering some huge shaft intended for the machinery essential to the construction of the post; there is fabricated some delicate article intended for the interior of the mansions of the future, while in and about the place, one is sure to find the genial proprietor, anxious to explain and to extend to all comers, his assistance and advice. In enterprise, no one can expect to equal, much less excel, this establishment, which boasts of being the first erected in the country.

Near this has been built one of the first buildings—intended for the permanent occupation of the line officers of the post—which looks somewhat like a Quaker Meeting-house, and is inhabited by the A. A. Q. M. of the post (Lieut. Pickering), the other officers having yielded their prior right of occupancy in his favor, and that of the small addition to his household ("baby mine").

To the right, and at some distance, stands the residence of the commanding officer, also part of a permanent building. Thoughts of the Cathedral of Milan, Washington's Monument, and other incompletable edifices, rush upon us when we gaze upon this structure, and we wonder what it can remind one of; perhaps partly a grist mill, and partly a Swiss chalet; sometimes one and sometimes the other. Now, passing the other uninteresting structures devoted to married officers, we approach the extremity of the line, and see what appears something like the boot of a stage-coach, covered with canvas, with other buildings thereunto attached, serving as the temporary habitation of Lieut. James Ulio. Neatness prevails everywhere: be careful not to stir that coat spread upon the line, lest a stain appear thereon, awaking the vengeance of the inmate.

Now softly steal away, and passing the little huts built for the accommodation of the bachelor animal, witness, *en passant*, the frantic struggles of some gallant officer to construct a hen-coop, or a wood-shed; see, he smites his fingers! "Ah! what's that you say?" Pass on, and leave him to his vindictive thoughts. Now stop with me at this modest residence; observe the beauty of that portal! No common hand performed that work; before it, the carved portals of St. Mark pale in insignificance. Note the structure in the transept; reader, this is the home of your own correspondent.

Very little of interest has occurred since our arrival here, excepting the visit of Gen. Howard and staff, the departure of Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam and family, also that of Capt. L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., and the arrival of our present Commanding Officer and his accomplished lady. Of course, I omit the visit of the Paymaster—welcome as it was, but still more so in repetition—which we expect soon.

Our Commanding Officer and lady have done much, despite their limited accommodations, to promote social enjoyment, and, when space affords, we look forward to a series of entertainments, to us, on a grand scale. The other ladies have also exerted themselves to make our winter more tolerable. Sleighing is the principal amusement and is always perfect, the snow being so deep and evenly distributed.

What is this we hear passing? "I no work for you! you too much talk; you get another man; Chinaman all flee up!" each sentence being separated by short runs to and from the kitchen. Alas! the "heathen Chinese" is mad and tyrannizes over us. Whether the last sentence is intended to refer to his physical condition, it is hard to say, but it is charitably supposed it refers to the cold weather. "Now Wang," says his mistress, "you misunderstand me; I do not wish you to perform any work; in fact, I should be delighted to do it myself; but consider how it will look if you discharge me with such a bad character." Wang is but a man, albeit a Chinaman, and his heart will relent under such kind treatment. He will smother his lacerated feelings and protect the character of the household; once more, and we are happy.

Affairs at Fort Laramie.—A correspondent of the Cheyenne Leader, at this post, says: The greatest excitement of the day is General Order 24, Headquarters of the Army, prohibiting the sale of big game by our post traders. Holding no rank in the U. S. A., I will not comment heavily on it, but will say that the late President must have had the subject a long time under consideration or else he would have never been guilty of giving to the public this farce. It is only a license for jug saloons, because some soldiers will have whiskey in spite of the most vigilant revenue officer, and probably will help some enterprising young man to wind up in a penitentiary. Now, it would be a good pendant to the foregoing, if Garfield would forbid the use of tobacco, then we would be fixed. Two dance clubs running. The L. O. O. F. lodge is fast gaining in number. A young adjutant reported for duty on the morning of the 4th. The latest social event is the formation of a "Pic Club" meeting, every evening when the companies have coffee for supper. The band concerts every Saturday evening are a great treat, under the efficient leadership of Mr. Smith. The performance of the orchestra can scarcely be excelled. The most enjoyed amusement of the season was the boys' show on Friday evening. A crowded house was gratified. We never expected that Long John could display such immense talents as manager. We hope he will continue the wheel. In the Leader of a few months back I noticed an article saying that Capt. London had the parade ground inclosed by water, or words to this effect. Sorry to say, the ditch is a failure, so far. However, Lieut. Foster made the trees stick; that is they are planted, time will tell whether or not they will grow.

The Liquor and Post Trader Order.—The following will be found of general interest:

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

Your petitioners, the enlisted men of the Army stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., respectfully show unto your Excellency that—

A General Order has been issued from the Headquarters of the Army from and by direction of the President of the United States, prescribing and prohibiting the sale of liquors on a military reservation by post traders thereon, and fearing that misrepresentations may be made by those interested therein to induce the revocation thereof, we your petitioners do respectfully show that—

1. The post trader's department for the sale of liquors is divided into two different and distinct parts, the one for the commissioned officers of a garrison, the other for the enlisted men.

In the former the liquor provided for the officers in quality comes up to about the average standard of liquor sold in any well assorted and well stocked bar-room; while in the latter the liquor offered for sale to the enlisted man is nothing but a vile chemical compound containing, exclusive of a little alcohol, none of the ingredients of either whiskey, brandy or wine.

With regard to the cost of the same over the post trader's bar, your petitioners respectfully show, that whereas the liquors described as supplied to the officers are sold to them at a reasonable rate, while on the other hand the manufactured compound, called liquor, supplied to enlisted men is always sold at an exorbitant price.

2. Your petitioners further show unto your Excellency that to the sale of liquor in a garrison is due the lack of discipline and necessity for Courts-martial, unfortunately so prevalent in the Army at present. That the enlisted man living as he does in a sphere exclusively his own and without any social ties surrounding him, should fall a victim to the temptation of drinking to excess is out the natural consequence of a system fraught with all the evils that lay in the enlisted man's path. The post trader is empowered to sell liquors to the enlisted man without any restrictions in quantity either as to the glass or measure, and then the enlisted man is punished for drinking the same; but by a line of argument, whose major and minor parts are defective, the conclusion is reached that the punishment is meted out to the said enlisted man not for simply drinking the liquor, but for drinking to excess. Now your petitioners respectfully show that one drink of the average post trader's liquor sold to enlisted men, if it does not intoxicate will at least so affect him as to render him unable to properly perform the duties required of him as a soldier. Such being the case how shall the word excess be understood, if not that the enlisted man is allowed to purchase and still forbidden to drink the post trader's liquor?

The punishments therefore that the enlisted man suffers, the fines that he pays, the disgrace entailed on him through incarceration, and his dishonorable discharge from the Army, are for the most part but the effects of a drunken spree either begun or ended at a post trader's bar.

Hence the enlisted man feels toward the post trader as Virgil aptly expressed the sentiment of the Trojans for the Greeks; "*Timeo Danaos, dona ferentes*." Such then being the evils of the sale of liquor by the post trader, who is benefited thereby? certainly not the enlisted man, inasmuch as the drinking of liquor can never be morally beneficial to any man. From a physical point of view, a chemical analysis would show the almost incredible fact that rank poison constitutes an important ingredient of the liquor sold to enlisted men. The benefit then is entirely on the side of the post trader, who, at the smallest possible outlay, obtains an income that enables him to live in luxury and comfort, and out of the degradation, debasement, and complete physical destruction of the enlisted man, after a few years to retire on a competency.

And therefore your petitioners do further show that notwithstanding all the representations that may be made to your Excellency to the contrary, the present order prescribing the sale of liquors by post traders is for the best interests and entirely in accordance with the wishes of the enlisted men of the Army.

And to the end that your petitioners may obtain relief, we do most respectfully pray that the said order shall continue in full force and virtue.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc. etc.

Signed by over 200 enlisted men.

The Forage Allowance.—We published last week the substance of the Second Comptroller's decision on this subject, but give here the full text of his decision, as it may be found useful for future reference:

Copy of 6th Endorsement on 1872, A. G. O., 1881.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 16, 1881. }
Respectfully returned to the Hon. the Secretary of War.

The foregoing correspondence presents a question as to the time at which the proviso in regard to forage, contained in the act of Feb. 24, 1881, is to be regarded as taking effect.

The act in express terms places a limit of time upon its several appropriations, but the special proviso which relates to forage east of the Mississippi river is in general terms, so far as relates to time. "If in the same act of Parliament there be one clause which applies to a particular case, and one which is conceived in general terms, the former shall not restrain the significance of the latter." 2 T. R., 164.

Upon the same reasoning the express limitation of the appropriations, a point of time does not place a limit of time upon a provision which is conceived in general terms.

A literal construction of the language of the act does not postpone the operation of the proviso and there is nothing in the subject-matter, or in the spirit or reason of the act indicating legislative intent that the proviso should take effect at a future time. The act is for appropriation, "and other purposes;" one of those purposes is that of doing away with a local limitation, and there is nothing in the subject-matter to indicate that the change will be more desirable at a future time than at present, or that the evil sought to be avoided should not be avoided at once. I cannot think that the old rule will revive at the end of the fiscal year should Congress fail to legislate further on the subject, and I think the proviso took effect at the time of the passage of the act. The question here presented is very similar to the one discussed in a letter of this office, addressed to the Secretary of War, of Oct. 23, 1879, in regard to the construction of the third section of the Appropriation Act of June 23, 1879, prescribing the rate of pay of the Examiner of State Claims. In that case the opinion was expressed that that section took effect immediately.

W. W. UPTON, Comptroller.

We have been favored by Quartermaster-General Meigs with a copy of the official action of the Quartermaster-General, out of which grow the Comptroller's opinion. We call attention to the fact that this full text of Gen. Meigs's will correct some misapprehensions:

WAR DEPT., QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1881. }

To the Honorable the Secretary of War:

Sir: The Army Appropriation bill, approved February 24, 1881, contains the following provision: "Provided, That there shall be no discrimination in the issue of forage against officers serving east of the Mississippi River, provided they are required by law to be mounted, and actually keep and own their animals."

This provision is general in its terms and operates to revoke certain conditions of a former law limiting the issue of

forage to officers serving "on duty with troops in the field or at such posts west of the Mississippi River as may be designated by the Secretary of War."

That law introduced a geographical division of the Army as to the forage of its officers' horses.

This law puts an end to such unequal and unjust division or distinction.

The question arises whether this revocation, happening to be enacted in an appropriation bill, applies only to the appropriation and the year for which made in the bill, which I cannot believe to be the intent of Congress, or whether it is for all time until changed by future legislation, and whether it runs from time of enactment—or does not go into effect until July 1, 1881—when the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made begins.

This question is important to many officers, and, therefore, I respectfully ask an authoritative decision thereon.

I am, sir, etc., M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General,
Bvt. Major-General, U. S. Army.

Affairs at Fort Reno.—A correspondent of the JOURNAL at this post, March 5, sends the following letter: "Can such things be, and the post traderships still exist?" is the question that now agitates Uncle Sam's little Army. How are we to suitably celebrate "St. Patrick's day" without a wee drop of the craythur? I give up the solution to some one whose head is longer than mine.

During the past week the weather has been exceedingly fine, and all the companies at the post are busily engaged preparing their gardens; for the last two years the seasons have been very discouraging, and the gardens were almost total failures; but we hope for better seasons this spring and summer.

The usual bi-monthly inspection and muster passed off without incident. Major Randall was mustering officer. The command was paraded in undress uniform.

The Q. M. Dept. is busily engaged finishing the new officers' quarters, barracks, and stables of Co. G, 4th Cavalry, which are already occupied but not entirely finished.

Lieut. Pendleton, with twenty men of Co. I, 23d, has relieved Co. G, 4th Cavalry, at Oklahoma, I. T., (Payne's Capital).

We have target practice five days each week, conducted on Laidley's system, using Laidley's revolving target, which greatly accelerates the firing.

The annual season for prairie fires has commenced. During the week a fire swept around the west and south side of the post, but did not get nearer than a mile of it, as the wind was dead against it. The garrison has a better fire-guard this year than I ever saw before.

A mail comes up from Sudville. A late council of administration allows them to charge one dollar per month for washing for enlisted men. They declare it is starvation prices, and I understand they are about to inaugurate a "Laundresses' Protective Union"—purpose hereinafter stated.

The Oklahoma Boom either died during its birth or else is lying dormant; former fate is preferable to us.

The Indians on this reservation are entirely quiet just now, and whenever there is a still evening their drums can be heard, which denotes that a dance is going on. They are undoubtedly a great people for dancing, but to a civilized person their way of practicing it is the most monotonous amusement ever witnessed.

Desertions in the Military Division of the Pacific.—From Sept. 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1880, there have been 103 desertions from the 7 regiments serving in this division; 23 from the 1st Cav.; 30 from the 6th Cav.; 15 from the 4th Art.; 3 from the 2d Inf.; 14 from the 8th Inf.; 21 from the 12th Inf., and 2 from the 21st Inf. Of these, 18 deserted before they had been three months in the service—17 others before six months—22 others before a year—23 others before two years, and 28 others before three years and over. (G. O. 1, Feb. 22, M. D. P.)

Matters at Fort Sanders.—A correspondent of the Cheyenne Leader at this post writes: "Fort Russell is, I believe, the only post where the enlisted men have taken any active interest in General Order No. 24. The post traders will strain every nerve to have the order revoked, and without strong effort on our part will very likely accomplish their desire. In order that there may be concerted action, I propose that copies of the petition sent from Fort Russell be printed and forwarded to every company in this department, for signatures. Sufficient money to pay expenses of printing and postage could easily be raised. Let us hear from the leader of the 'Russell two hundred' on the subject, and if money is needed for the above purpose, I will start the ball rolling at Sanders."

Fort D. A. Russell News.—Col. Flopper, the well known stock breeder of Colorado, was here for a few days visiting Capt. Deane Monahan.

Lieut. J. M. Porter, Co. M, has gone to Salt Lake on Court-martial duty.

Corpl. J. Thompson, Co. M, tendered his resignation as a non-commissioned officer and was accepted.

Corpl. O'Donnell, Co. L, returned to his post on the 12th inst., from Pittsburg, where he went 3 months ago on furlough.

Trumpeter G. C. Crager, Co. M, was granted a furlough for 30 days to go to New York, but did not avail himself of the same. Chief Trumpeter L. J. Collins has been sent to Co. D, 3d Cav., as a private soldier.

Mr. Simey, (private instructor to the children of Captain Monahan) will be ordained as a minister by Bishop Spaulding on the 1st Sunday after Easter. Mr. Simey has been here for some time and has done a great deal for the advancement of religion; and as we have no Post Chaplain (Rev. J. Porter being on sick leave) we hope Mr. S. will receive the appointment, as he is very deserving of it.

Rev. Father Hays, of Cheyenne, held services at the Post Chapel on Tuesday evening, and Wednesday morning, which were largely attended. It is the intention to have all of the different ministers to come up during Lent.

St. Patrick's day was unusually quiet during the forenoon, but the sport began at 3 P. M., when Mr. Argseheimer (band leader) and the 3d Cavalry band struck up their open air concert, composed of entirely Irish melodies, which were rendered in an excellent manner. In the evening the Brackett Social Club gave their fancy dress hop to their numerous friends in Cheyenne, Camp Carlin, and this post. It was in every way a success. Most of the officers and their ladies were present and the light fantastic was tripped until daylight, (the 18th) and all who participated heartily enjoyed it.

The Garrison Court-martial are about through with their pay-day cases, and they have adjourned sine die.

Enforcement of G. O. No. 24, is the cry at this post. Reno, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., March 18, 1881.

Mails.—The Postoffice Dept. having been informed that the railroad connection between Tucson, Arizona, and Deming station was completed on the 10th of March, and the one between Pecoson station and Deming is already in working order, has directed that the mails be sent over the new route for Southern California and points along the line of the road.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

PAYMASTER JOHN F. TARNELL, U. S. N., with his bride, is at Pau, in the Pyrenees, France.

VAN NOSTRAND'S *Engineering Magazine* for March has an article from the French of Lieut. Arnault on "The Employment of Torpedo Boats Against Ships."

THE American Geographical Society's Bulletin, No. 2, for 1881, contains an interesting paper on "Arctic Exploration," by Rev. B. F. De Costa.

THE return of Gen. Ingalls to duty in New York brings back two gentlemen highly esteemed of former years in this city, Messrs Hugh Sieberg and R. Case.

SUBJ. J. R. GIBSON, U. S. A., for the past few years on duty at Fort McHenry, Md., has changed station to U. S. Barracks, Washington, D. C., with Dr. J. W. Bayne, as his assistant.

MAJ.-GEN. HANCOCK, who has been confined for over a week to his house by reason of an accident to his foot, is now able to be out.

INSPECTOR-GEN. NELSON H. DAVIS, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island, N. Y., from a tour of inspection, Tuesday evening, March 21st.

ASST. SURGEON B. F. MEACHAM, U. S. A., lately residing in New York, has taken Surgeon E. P. Vollum's place at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, during the latter's absence in Europe.

WE beg to acknowledge receipt of an invitation to the 2d Annual Ball of Co. H, 23d Infantry, which took place at Fort Dodge, Kansas, March 17. The order of dancing sent with the invitation must have satisfied the most critical. The executive committee consisted of Edward Smith, James Skinner, John Sanford, George Anguin, John Morgan, and John Barrett, and the floor committee, of Thomas McClane, Samuel Smith, and William R. Johnston.

JOHN WATSON, a soldier of the Mexican war, has recently come in possession of \$1,200 as a pension.

THE Walla Walla *Union* says: Capt. Thos. McGregor, 1st Cavalry, has declined with thanks the proffered offer of the position of Judge-Advocate, Dept. of the Columbia. His many friends here are much pleased at his decision, as it keeps him with us.

CAPT. STEPHEN BAKER, 6th Infantry, and Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, Q. M. Dept., registered last week at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Mo., at Chicago, Ill.

ONE who served with the late Capt. Byrne writes thus to the *Cour d'Alene Spectator*: "The recent notice of the death of Captain Thomas Byrne, 12th Infantry, recalls to mind his conduct at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May, 1863—Capt. Byrne was then a lieutenant in the 2d Infantry, having been promoted from the position of 1st sergeant of Co. I, for good conduct earlier in the war. During the battle above referred to, and at the time when Gen. Lee had concentrated his forces against Gen. Sedgwick, on the left of our line, and was gradually forcing him back to the river in his rear, we, farther to the right, were expecting the order to advance to the attack and waited for it very impatiently, as we could hear the roar of battle and feared that Gen. Sedgwick's command would be sacrificed and to no purpose. It was then I saw Byrne pacing back and forth in rear of our line, shedding tears and exclaiming, 'why don't they order us forward?' Capt. Byrne remained in the 2d Infantry until the consolidation, in the spring of 1869, when, being one of the junior captains, he was placed on the unassigned list and afterwards assigned to the 12th Infantry. He was a good friend and a kind, generous, and gallant officer, and his death will be sincerely mourned by those left who served with him during the war."

THE Washington *Star* says: "Capt. T. O. Selfridge has just been promoted to that grade in the Navy. The wheels of fortune turn but slowly. Capt. Selfridge stood at the head of the first class that graduated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He had charge of the first three expeditions sent to the Isthmus to examine for a canal route. He is now in charge of the torpedo station at Newport."

THE M. O. L. L. U. S. of Pennsylvania, in its obituary notice of Lieut.-Commander H. C. Nields, U. S. N., a companion of the order (whose death on Dec. 13, 1880, and services have heretofore been recorded in the JOURNAL), says: "The path he trod was a bright and straight one, from his boyhood to his death. Courageous and tender-hearted always, his sterling qualities attached to him many warm friends, while his valor and patriotism will cause his name to be written in letters of light on the scroll of fame."

GEN. HENRY W. SLOCUM is on his way to Mexico in the interest of certain railway and mining enterprises.

COL. BACON, of Gen. Sherman's staff, and Mrs. Bacon made a handsome dinner party Saturday for Governor Murray, of Utah, who has been their guest for several days, and who left for the West the same day at eight p. m.

EX-MARSHAL BAZAINE and his wife occupy a fairly good position in Madrid society. Madame Bazaine is handsome, accomplished, and energetic, while her husband is now unwieldy, stultified, and incapable of taking any kind of a new departure. His wife, who might almost be his granddaughter, is very loyal to him. The spirit which she displays in taking his part, now that he has fallen so low in his own country, has won for her much sympathy in Spain.

GEN. D. H. HILL, one of the Confederate leaders, is now president of the Arkansas Industrial University, at Fayetteville, in that State, at a salary of \$3,000 a year. He resigned from the Army in 1849 as 1st lieutenant and brevet major 4th Artillery.

Gen. H. B. Carrington lectured Thursday evening on "Grant and Sherman in the Atlanta Campaign," before the Washington Heights Century Club, N. Y.

MARY CLEMMER SAYS: "Personally I recall Robert Lincoln as a young man of fine and appealing face, of winning manners, of positive intellectuality. He was quick in repartee, brilliant in conversation, with a fund of information and cultivation to draw upon remarkable in so young a man. At that time there was something even pathetic in his expression, like the shadow of something unseen. He was unassuming, unaggressive, with the bearing of one who by nature would prefer to do his duty and bide his time. He has gone on through the years doing a man's work and making his own personal mark in an honorable profession, eschewing the life of a politician, and making no capital out of his illustrious name. If a devoted friend of his father, in his new place of power, calls him to a post of honor, many will rejoice. Many will welcome back with affectionate greeting his wife, 'Mary Harlan,' the only daughter of ex-Secretary Harlan, a woman of especial loveliness of face and character. And you will pardon me for saying that it does make a difference, especially in Washington, what manner of a woman is the wife of a Cabinet Minister."

DESCRIBING Admiral Wyman the New Orleans *Democrat* says: "Admiral Wyman is a gentleman of most pleasing address, of remarkable conversational powers, and full of interesting data on almost every subject. His bright eye expresses a fine sense of humor and the expression of his face is most genial. With all this, however, it needed not a careful scrutiny to detect the strict disciplinarian and cool commander." A reporter of the same paper who visited Admiral Wyman on board his vessel, says: "Speaking of their reception here he referred to his visits to almost all the ports of the world, from the China sea thitherwards. In England, he said, just after the late war, he thought the fullest extent of hospitality had been reached, for there our Navy was received with every extension of courtesy and hospitality, but he felt that it was left for New Orleans to crown all. He, with a great deal of feeling, referred to the fullness and heartiness of their welcome here, and said that there was nothing that could be done to make their stay here pleasant that was not done. Everybody appeared to do their utmost and it was not left to organizations, but individuals had shown the kindest of greetings. He had never visited New Orleans before, except at the close of the Mexican war, when he passed through our city as a bearer of despatches to Washington, but his present visit had created a warm feeling for our people. He had met here a number of relatives he had never met before, which was very pleasant, but outside of this everybody had endeavored to entertain him in the most hospitable manner. Not only was this an expression of his own opinion, but that of every officer of the fleet. He thought that hereafter every year before the squadron leaves the West Indian station for the North, some of the vessels will visit the Mississippi river. The *Kearsarge* could not go up the river on account of her short supply of coal, but the trip of the *Albatross* would probably be extended to Vicksburg, as she had already progressed so easily. He had left the matter entirely to the discretion of her commander."

LIEUT.-COMMANDER GORRINGE was to read a paper on "A Cruise along the Northern Coast of Africa" before the American Geographical Society in New York last night, Friday, March 25.

GEN. SHERMAN, declining an invitation to attend the banquet of the Knights of the Knights of St. Patrick in St. Louis, wrote: "I assure you that I know these gatherings of old friends and associates add much to the pleasures of life and strengthen the bonds of mutual respect, and you in St. Louis are always genial and whole-souled. May the present occasion prove one of the best of all."

IN the suit brought by Edwin Fithian against Ella M. Fithian for divorce a decree has been entered in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. Fithian, who is a chief engineer in the Navy, has been married twenty years, and has a daughter 17 years of age. The co-respondent is Walter Eisenberg.—*New York Times*.

THE last number of the London *Journal of the United Service Institute* reviews together Chief Engineer J. W. King's "War Ships and Navies of the World;" Lieut. E. W. Very's "Navies of the World;" "Das Schwimmende Flotten-Material der Seemächte," by J. P. von Kronenfelds, and "Navires Cuirassés de l'Angleterre, de la France et de l'Allemagne," par T. H. A. Tromp, Lieutenant d'Artillerie au Service des Pays-Bas. It says: "The four works above named, published during the present year and compiled, each one of them, by foreign writers, show the importance that, abroad if not in England, is attached now-a-days to the naval element in the armed strength of different States. Mr. King is already known to English readers. Two years ago a volume by him on the 'War Ships of Europe,' was published in his own country and re-published in this. His present work comprises a survey of every navy in the world. It is to a great extent composed of extracts from English newspapers, such as the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Broad Arrow*, etc. He has also included in it a good deal of information derived from official sources and foreign publications. The book is a valuable one. It is usually very accurate, and is well illustrated. Lieut. Very's work is—as far as ships are concerned—less full than the foregoing. Its illustrations are rather rude and many of the figures hardly exact. But in the part devoted to the armaments of naval States is to be found much information which is, probably, not collected in any other single volume. 'Das Schwimmende Flotten-Material' contains an admirable account of nearly all the important ships—armored and unarmored—in every fleet. It is profusely illustrated, and the drawings are, as a rule, faithful and well executed. It simply gives, as its title implies, descriptions of the ships of different naval Powers. The

other parts of the naval matériel of a State are not discussed by its author. The book may be described as a strictly technical sequel to 'Die Marine,' a capital work issued by the same publisher a couple of years since. Lieut. Tromp describes, in French, the armor-clad navies of three of the chief maritime countries of Europe. His book is well designed and full of information; and the lithographed illustrations are some of the best of the kind that have yet appeared. The wood cuts, amongst the text, though faithful, are too rough to be pleasing. All four works are useful and deserving of the notice of naval officers, who may find in them what they may look in vain for elsewhere, viz.: detailed descriptions of our own ships and those which foreign countries have of late years added to their navies."

THE second part of Metternich's "Memoirs," contains this reference to the American Navy in 1817, by the great Austrian Chancellor: "The flagship has 84 guns, and is one of the most beautiful vessels I have ever seen. The Americans, who have a great rivalry with the English, owed their success in the last war to the new construction of their ships of the line, some of which carry as many as 90 guns. They are constructed like frigates, but without quarter-decks, and are fast sailers like frigates, and can consequently overtake these vessels, which in England never carry more than 80 guns. They can also avoid with the same facility vessels of the line of greater tonnage. The Commodore received us with much distinction; he immediately placed the whole crew under arms, and showed me over every part of his ship. Its whole appearance and neatness are admirable. I do not know if in these respects it does not even surpass the English ships; on the other hand, the style of the crew does not equal that of the latter. The Commodore is a great amateur of the fine arts and fine animals. He has pictures in his cabin, among others, a copy of the portrait of Pope Julius II., after Raphael, and between decks and on the upper decks African gazelles and a great Canadian bear. Between decks where the sailors dine, there is on each table a pyramid of very clean vessels, which contain the drink for the sailors, and a Bible, distributed by the Bible Society of Boston. The *malade biblique* extends through both hemispheres."

THE death of Gen. Milon, Italian Minister of War, is announced. He was an officer in the Bourbon army when Garibaldi entered Naples, in 1860. He was with the army of defence at the siege of Gaeta.

THE Norfolk *Virginian* says of Gen. Upton: He apparently had everything around and before him to inspire a love of life and to gratify an honorable ambition. But his own judgment was otherwise, if, indeed, we may use the word "judgment" of an act the "mad importunity" of which shows that his fine intellect must have been unsettled when, unsummoned, he went to answer the last roll-call. Peace to his ashes and a green sod above his manly bosom!

THE New Orleans *Democrat*, of March 10, says: The departure of the United States man-of-war *Tennessee* to-day will put an end to a most pleasant visit of the fleet here—pleasant, we know, to the people of New Orleans, and we hope to the officers of the three vessels, the *Tennessee*, the *Kearsarge*, and the *Alliance*, that have been with us now for nearly a month. To all classes of the community the visit of the fleet has been interesting and pleasant. The officers have made themselves most agreeable everywhere, and have become quite the "lions" of the city, winning the smiles of our fairest girls, if they have not, here and there, won their hearts. The vessels have been crowded at all times of the day with visitors, and the most enjoyable entertainments given by them. On the other hand, the officers were equally welcomed on shore, and were to be seen at nearly all the parties, balls, and receptions given here during their stay. One of the main features for ordering so large a number of vessels here—the largest fleet that has visited New Orleans for many years—was a desire to interest the people of this section in the development and improvement of the Navy. In this the visit has been most successful. The Navy will always remember the people of New Orleans among its most ardent admirers and supporters. Our people would like to see it as thorough and efficient as possible and as we know it would be, from these representatives we have seen, if the proper aid and assistance were granted it by Congress. This is now one of the questions at Washington. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* makes an earnest appeal to the West to lend its aid to making our Navy such as a power like the United States should possess. We are sure that our people will unite in this appeal. To Admiral Wymon, to whom the visit of the fleet is due, the people of New Orleans owe their thanks. Captain Harmony, of the *Tennessee*, and Commanders Yates and Picking, of the *Alliance* and *Kearsarge*, have also put us under many obligations. To them, to all their officers and men, the people of this city now bid a sad adieu, or rather, let us say *au revoir*.

THE Boston *Journal* says: It was during the Peninsula campaign, just before the battle of Williamsburg, that Gen. McClellan had issued an order forbidding foraging under penalty of severe punishment. A section of artillery had been supported by the 56th New York Volunteer Infantry in a little skirmish late in the evening, and owing to some misunderstanding the infantry and artillery were left on the picket line till a late hour without any rations. Darkness had closed in, and a farm-yard in the vicinity offered too great a temptation for the hungry artillerymen to resist. Soon the fragrant aroma of roast pig drew more than one officer to the vicinity of the improvised barbecue. Among others was Col. Van Wyck, the senior officer in command. He was asked by one of the improvised camp cooks if he would partake of the menu. "Certainly," replied the colonel, and with sharpened appetite he at once took hold of the larder.

roast porcine ribs. Suddenly a staff officer rode upon the scene. With an unmistakable French twang he said: "With de compliments of de General commanding, I wish to know who kilt dis roast hog?" "Tell the General commanding," roared Col. Van Wyck, stretching his tall form to its utmost attitude, "that Col. Van Wyck never inquires who the butcher is when he sits down to a gentleman's table." The staff officer was the Comte de Paris, of Gen. McClellan's staff. No further inquiry was ever instituted into the mystery of the foraging expedition.

Or Judge-Advocate General Swaim the *Leavenworth Times* says: Under the operation of the reconstruction acts many important cases came under his conduct. One of these finally came to assume national importance, the only one of all the cases arising under the military government of the South, that lived through the subordinate courts and got to the Supreme Court of the United States. That was the famous "McCardle case," which Major Swaim won in the United States Circuit Court of Mississippi, against such an array of legal talent as ex-Gov. Sharkey, W. P. Harris, Judge Yerger, Tom Marshall and other prominent lawyers. The reputation of Major Swaim has led to his being detailed from the Department of the Missouri, where he has been stationed for many years, to take charge of important cases in various parts of the country. One of the best remembered of these cases, in the West, was that of Gen. Reynolds, at Cheyenne, in 1876, while his able conduct of the Hazen-Stanley Court-martial, more recently, in this city, is fresh in recollection. The records of the Judge-Advocate General's department are full of the evidences of the learning and thoroughness of Major Swaim in the discussion of important cases arising in his own corps of the Army. One of these discussions—which we recollect well—related to "Courts-martial and the constitution thereof in the Army of the United States," and was printed in 1874. It is an able and exhaustive review of the history of military law in England and in the United States.

The *Detroit Free Press* says: Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mizner, has been promoted to that grade from Major of the 8th Inf., transferred to the 10th Inf., and assigned to the command of Fort Porter, near Buffalo, N. Y. This is a distinction which the colonel earned by many years of gallant service, both during the war of the rebellion and for 15 years of almost unbroken hardships on the frontier. His comrades in the Army, and his numerous civilian friends—especially those in Detroit where he has been intimately known all his life—will rejoice at this recognition of his services. His heroic conduct at Jonesboro and in other battles, made him the subject of most flattering official reports. He was at that time Col. of the 14th Michigan Infantry, which made a glorious record in the assault on the enemy's works at Jonesboro, captured Swett's battery, the colors of the 1st Arkansas regiment, and carried the works by one of the most brilliant charges of the war. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, in one of his official reports said: "The 14th Michigan, commanded by Col. H. R. Mizner, joined my command early in the campaign against Atlanta, and served with distinction to its close, and upon every occasion when the enemy was met invariably signaled its courage and discipline. In the assault on the enemy's works at Jonesboro, which resulted in the fall of Atlanta, the colors of this regiment were among the first carried over the works."

The *San Francisco Report* of March 12, says: Paymaster Schenck has taken possession of the Pay Office.... A Board of Officers will convene at the Presidio on the 20th of April, for the purpose of examining candidates for appointment to the position of 2d Lieutenant.... Lieut. Seth M. Ackley, U. S. N., has been ordered to the Asiatic squadron. He leaves the East for his post of duty within two weeks, and will make a brief stay in San Francisco. Mrs. Ackley will accompany him to China.... 1st Lieut. William F. Stewart, 4th Artillery, has been appointed recruiting officer at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. He will confine his enlistments to recruits for the 4th Artillery, and companies of the 8th Infantry, stationed at Benicia Barracks and Angel Island, Cal., and to re-enlistments for companies serving in the Division.

CART. G. K. Sanderson, 11th Infantry, of Fort Custer, is in the city as a witness in the case against Bingham, which official he relieved. "Why, you don't know what snow is down in this locality," said the captain. "And, talk of winds! why you have nothing but gentle zephyrs, while your thermometers need not register over a foot behind zero. I was 32 days coming from Custer, on a buckboard part of the way, and the forward bob of a sleigh the remainder. Campbell, our scout, one of the best on the frontier, was with me. He is a good one. I remember one night, the ground being covered with three feet of snow, and a forty-mile an hour wind howling right into our faces, that he went ahead, and, aided by a candle lantern, piloted us over the trackless prairie for at least ten miles. Then we stopped; we had to stop. We could see nothing, and men and horses were entirely exhausted. I took my trunk and threw it under the buckboard, raised a buffalo robe, and thus constructed an apology for shelter, behind which we sat and smoked until morning, when we found ourselves only a couple of miles from the station. Our driver had fallen asleep, and when we awakened him both of his feet were frozen solid. We drove to the station, where we left the driver; thence to Fetterman, where I procured the sending of an ambulance for the driver. He will lose both feet. I also procured four mules, which we attached to the buckboard, and started for Rock Creek. From the fort to the summit, 35 miles, there is what you call snow. I don't know exactly how many feet on a level. I would detach the mules, drive ahead a piece, break the road, then go back and bring up the buckboard. After while the following mail carrier overtook us with a bare bob. I em-

barked with him, sitting on the bolster, and resting my legs on the double-tree, and thus I slid to Rock Creek. The Yellowstone valley has four feet of snow on the level for a distance of 400 miles. When the spring thaw sets in something has got to move, and don't you forget it. Cattle? Well, here are no cattle, or at least will not be at the close of the season. Every head must perish."—*Deadwood Pioneer*.

The trial of Capt. Edwin H. Ames, son of the late Bishop Ames, for shooting at Micah W. Hodgdon, at No. 143 McCulloch st., Feb. 4, was concluded in the criminal court yesterday. Mr. Hodgdon, the principal witness, testified yesterday that he was sitting in the dining room with Miss Stirling on the day of the shooting, when Capt. Ames came in the house; Miss Stirling heard him open the front door, and remarked, "There is Capt. Ames; I'll call George to get his supper;" as she started to leave the dining room Capt. Ames entered the room, and pointing a revolver at Mr. Hodgdon, fired three times; Miss Stirling said, "You'll kill Mr. Hodgdon," and Mr. Hodgdon said, "Capt., look out! you ought not to fire so," to which the Capt. replied, "What's that your business?" Mr. Hodgdon then wrenched the pistol away from him without his having injured any one, and the police took him to the station-house. Miss Stirling's testimony corroborated Mr. Hodgdon's, and Drs. Ezekiah Starr and J. F. Conrad testified that he was insane. This was substantiated by other witnesses in regard to Capt. Ames's actions prior and subsequent to the shooting. The jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty, by reason of insanity, and insane now." By an order of the court the unfortunate gentleman was returned to Motley Hill Sanitarium, Dr. J. F. Conrad's private asylum, where he has been staying since the shooting. During the trial of the case he was kept in the Judge's private room, but was brought out to hear the verdict of the jury. As heretofore stated, Capt. Ames's affliction dates from his being sunstruck while an officer in the U. S. Army.—*Baltimore Gazette*, March 18.

The *Richmond Dispatch* publishes a note from Gen. Grant with reference to Lee's surrender, in which he says: "There was no demand made for Gen. Lee's sword, and no tender of it offered." This memorandum from Gen. Grant was brought out by a controversy as to the accuracy of a statement made in "Holmes's School History," "that Gen. Grant declined to receive Gen. Lee's sword," etc. Gen. Lee was asked after the war if Gen. Grant returned his sword, and answered, "No, sir, he did not. He had no opportunity of doing so. I was determined that the side arms of officers should be exempt by the terms of surrender, and, of course, I did not offer mine. All that was said about swords was that Gen. Grant apologized to me for not wearing his own sword, saying that it had gone off in his baggage, and he had been unable to get it in time."

The funeral of Gen. George D. Wise, who died Friday last in Binghamton, N. Y., at the age of 64 years, took place at the Cathedral, in Baltimore, yesterday afternoon. Among those present were the widow of the deceased, and two sons of Gen. Wise by his first wife; Gen. B. W. Brice, U. S. A.; Gen. Edward Shriver, Thomas Hughes, Robert Moore and others. The deceased was a native of Virginia, and was formerly on the United States coast survey. He served in the Federal Army during the late war, and at its close he went to Baltimore, where he lived for several years, and afterward went to New York. He was married twice, his first wife being Miss May, of this city, sister of Hon. Henry and Dr. May. By his first marriage he had four children, three sons and a daughter. The latter married in this city. One of his sons, Lieut. Fred. M. Wise, is executive officer on the U. S. S. *Despatch*.—*Washington Star*, Mar. 21.

A DELEGATION of the employees of the Brooklyn, League Island, Boston, and Washington Navy-yards called upon the President March 18 to request the enforcement of the eight-hour law in the various Navy-yards. Representative Dezen-dorf of Virginia introduced the delegation to the President, and stated that the Navy Department, under Secretary Thompson, was the only department of the Government in which the eight-hour law had not been enforced. President Garfield said he would give the matter careful consideration.

A Fort Assiniboine correspondent of the *Helena Independent* gives a vivid description of the winter campaign of the command of Maj. Morris. He says: We left the post on the 14th of January, Cos. C, D, E, and K, 18th Infantry, and Cos. H and L, 2d Cavalry, returning to the post again on the 2d Feb'y, without having accomplished the object for which we were sent out, namely, to enforce the surrender of Sitting Bull and his band of hostiles. This wily chief made other arrangements before we reached his vicinity, and moved up Porcupine Creek to the friendly borders of Her Majesty's dominions. The expedition was attended by many hardships and much suffering from severe cold, the weather being very cold most of the time, the mercury falling to 35 deg. below zero, which, to those exposed—no shelter save a tent—was not quite as pleasant as the bright firesides of home. The small Sibley stoves with which we were provided, seemed like small refrigerators, and not inclined to contribute much to our comfort. The column would halt and make camp for the night in two feet of snow. The snow had to be shovelled away so that tents could be pitched, and then the beds made upon the frozen ground; hence to say "going to bed" was rather of a misnomer, for we only rolled up in our blankets and buffalo robes with all our clothes on. This plan saved much inconvenience at night, and enabled a fellow to make a quick toilet in the morning. Nearly every article of food was frozen hard and had to be cut with axes. Frozen soup was taken along and chopped off when needed. It was such a campaign as none of us ever experienced before, and

never thought we could endure, yet we returned with nomen very badly frozen, although there were quite a large number of frost bites. But the day's march being over and the soldiers rolled up in their blankets, all their trials seemed forgotten, and their gay songs could be heard waking the cold, cheerless visions of our snowy camp. Too much cannot be said in praise of the enlisted men of this command. It is said to be the habit of a soldier to growl constantly, but in this case there was a cheerful compliance with what was necessarily an unpleasant duty. They plodded along day after day through the deep snow, overcoming every difficulty, faced the cold winds of midwinter without complaint, and at night swept the snow away to make their beds upon the frozen ground with cheerfulness.

LIEUT. D. D. JOHNSON, 5th Artillery, for many years the able Assistant Professor of Chemistry at West Point, has just been elected an "Extra-ordinary Member" of the German Chemical Society in Berlin. Lieut. Johnson has for the past two years been pursuing his chemical and mineralogical studies in the German universities under Bunsen, Jablock-loff, etc., etc., and he has just discovered an inexpensive and practical method of working silver ores so as to save the gold contained in them, a result which will be appreciated by the stockholders of mining companies.

A GRAND military ball, under the patronage of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, and of Colonel Houghton, Adjutant-General of the Province, was given at Victoria on the evening of Feb. 28, by the officers of the Dominion artillery and militia. The royal navy was represented by the officers of H. M. S. *Rocket* and others now on the station, while the British Columbian civil service furnished many of its most gallant and distinguished ornaments. Among the invited guests from abroad who attended were Captain Jocelyn and Lieut. Truitt, 21st U. S. Infantry, and Capt. Stodder and Lieuts. Brann, Willey, and Rockwood of the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Olivea Wolcott*. These gentlemen speak in highest terms of their handsome entertainment while in the hands of their military friends across the straits, and pronounce the ball a most brilliant affair. The walls of the *salle à danser* were appropriately hung with bunting and otherwise decorated with military emblems, adding to the fairy spectacle of bright uniforms of a half-dozen different services commingled with the full evening toilets of Victoria's fairest daughters. At half-past ten o'clock, as the American officers entered the ball room, they were greeted with "Hail Columbia" from the excellent orchestra, and it was not until three in the morning that the last dance on the program was reached, and all reluctantly retired from the hall to the national air of "God Save the Queen."

Owing to a telegraphic error, we last week reported Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson, 5th Infantry, as having been granted five months' sick leave, whereas it was Lieut. Palmer Tilton, 20th Infantry, who received the leave in question.

A FORT MONROE despatch of March 19 says: The Board of Managers of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, consisting of Gen. William B. Franklin, president; Gen. Coulter, Gen. George B. McClellan, Gen. McMahon, Gen. Roberts, Col. Harris, Col. Martin, and Major Fulton, paid a visit to the Soldiers' Home, at Hampton, to-day, in charge of Gov. Woodfin. Gen. McClellan's wife and daughter are with the party, which will go North to-night. The quarterly meeting was held last week in Washington, but only routine business was transacted.

GEN. JUSTIN CLINCHANT, who was military governor of Paris and also one of the noted commanders in the Franco-German war, died recently. After the peace Gen. Clinchant commanded the 5th Army Corps at Versailles, passed in 1873 to the command of the 1st Corps at Lille, and in 1879 to that of the 8th Corps at Bourges. He was made grand officer of the Legion of Honor in 1875.

GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN was the first Secretary of War. He was appointed Oct. 30, 1781. The last Secretary of War is Robert Lincoln, appointed on March 4, 1881—one hundred years difference between the dates of appointment. A picture of the first secretary hangs upon the walls of the Department, and a picture of the present incumbent will be placed alongside it. There is no relationship between the two.

In addition to the appropriation bills, Congress at its last session passed bills relative to the acceptance of decorations by naval officers; relative to professors of mathematics in the Navy; to release John S. Cunningham, Chas. W. Abbot, and W. W. Barry, of the pay corps of the Navy, from liability for losses incurred through the defalcation of clerks; to restore Capt. Somerville Nicholson to the active list of the Navy; to give pensions of \$50 a month to Mrs. Admiral Paulding and Mrs. Commodore McCauley.

The *Baltimore Sun* says: Luther Standing Bear, one of the youngest of the boys whom Capt. Pratt, of the Carlisle Training School, brought with him to Baltimore recently, (and who will be remembered as the one who played upon the cornet) has written of his visit to a friend here and to the City Hall: "I have something to say about Baltimore. I went there Feb. 3. Great many people in Baltimore, because it is a large city. Some men said, 'O! you can play. How long in Carlisle? How old are you? What is your name? Can you work?' And some boys and girls said, 'I want to be your friend. Can you speak English?' I said, 'No.' 'O, you can, I guess.' But I speak to them nothing. Now I am sorry. I like what we had to eat, and sleep, and play in piano."

The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. World* says: "Weddings are announced of Mr. Pitt Cooke, son of the late Henry D. Cooke, to Miss Minnie, daughter of Commodore

Nicholson, to take place at Georgetown on April 16, and of Midshipman J. H. L. Holcomb, to Miss Ida Taylor, of this city, to take place at the Epiphany Church here on April 27. ...Commodore Baldwin and family will spend the summer in Europe. ...Lieut. Bradley, of the Army, with other gentlemen, is to prepare a book giving a detailed account of the recent inauguration, with particular reference to that part of it pertaining to the procession and such incidents as will be of interest to military men."

It will be seen that the difficulty as to the detail of Col. Rockwell to take charge of the public reservation and grounds and the Executive Mansion at Washington has been settled by ordering him to report to the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty. Col. Casey continues in charge of Washington Aqueduct, Washington Monument, and the new State, War, and Navy Department building. The officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds has always had important social duties to perform at the Executive Mansion. So Col. Rockwell, who was a classmate of President Garfield, and has since been his intimate friend, was naturally chosen for the place. The duties performed by Col. Casey, in the charge of which he has been relieved, do not necessarily require the training of an engineer, one of his offices being to present the visitors at the Presidential receptions.

OFFICERS registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending March 24, 1881: Navy—Capt. James A. Greer, Commander J. D. Graham, Lieut.-Commander H. C. White, Lieutenant Z. L. Tanner, Master H. S. Waring, Cadet Midshipmen H. S. Chase and Felix H. Huicke, Surgeon M. L. Buth, Passed Assistant Surgeon G. P. Lumsden, Passed Assistant Paymaster J. C. Sullivan, Assistant Paymaster C. J. Lewis, and Commander A. R. Yates.

1st LIEUT. LEON A. MATILE, 11th Infantry, who has been detained in Washington by the sudden death of his father and other family matters, ever since he was relieved from recruiting service, leaves there with his family, direct for his station at Fort Sully, Dakota, on Monday, March 28. Lieut. M. has won for himself a host of friends during his stay in Washington, and he leaves with their best wishes for his future welfare.

LIEUT. FRANK E. BROWNELL, retired, U. S. A., conspicuous for his connection with the stirring scenes enacted in Alexandria at the opening of the Civil War, has taken up his temporary residence in Washington.

2d LIEUT. JAMES H. LANE, 25th Infantry, has been dismissed the service for drunkenness on duty.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR is as much amused at the newspaper version of the number of his children and their ages as at the false rumors of his intended marriage. He says he has no idea of marrying, and that he has but two children, a son of sixteen, who is six feet two inches in height, and a daughter nine years old. Both are at school. His wife, it will be remembered, was Miss Ellen Herndon, the daughter of a distinguished naval officer. Many here remember her as a belle in Washington, and a charming singer.—Washington Star.

Mrs. SECRETARY LINCOLN has returned to her home in Chicago after a brief visit to Washington.

CITY of Mexico advices to March 16 say "The ovations to Gen. Ord continue."

LORD CHELMSFORD, late British general in command in South Africa, is described by the English papers as looking like a country rector—a tall, thin man, with sallow face, black eyes, and whiskers trimly cut away to leave his chin bare.

THE man who fired the first gun at the first battle of Bull Run, a lieutenant in a Confederate battery, has just died in Virginia.

JOUBERT, the head of the Transvaal Beers, is a man about 55 years of age, of medium height, dark, and wearing rather a long beard. He rides well, and is an active man.

GENERAL J. E. JOHNSTON is said to have decided to make his home permanently in Washington, D. C.

MAJOR CURRIE, the cavalry officer, who was recently put on trial before a Court-martial for displaying cowardice at the battle of Maviland, has been acquitted, the prosecution apparently collapsing.

OF Senator Kirkwood, now Secretary of the Interior, they say, in Washington, once he called on an official who did not know the sturdy-looking Senator from Iowa, and greeted him thus: "Well, my man, what can I do for you? You look as though you would be most at home on a farm?"

ROBERT T. LINCOLN is one of the youngest men who ever held a seat in the cabinet; but Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury at thirty-two.

MICHAEL BOYTON, the Land Leaguer, is a brother of Paul Boyton, the swimmer, and once had a Japanese curiosity shop in New York.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that General Whipple, from Chicago, and General Myers, from St. Paul, have gone to Arizona to look after their mining interests, and adds: "We hope they will live to be as prominent as 'Silver Kings' in mining, as they are popular with their fellow officers in the Army."

GEN. GRANT has been elected President of the Mexican Southern Railroad Co., and will, at the request of the directors, proceed to Mexico on Monday to represent the interests of the company in that country.

THE Washington Star reports that the marriage of Mr. Slack, of the Navy, and Miss Bulkeley will take place in August, at the family country place at Genesee, N. Y. This place adjoins that of Mrs. Wadsworth, widow of the late Gen. Wadsworth, and mother of the present Comptroller of the State of New York.

THE NAVY.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief.*
WILLIAM H. HUNT, *Secretary of the Navy.*
JOHN W. BROW, *Chief Clerk.*
DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*
STEPHEN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*

Chiefs of Bureaus.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commodore William N. Jeffers, *chief.*
Commander Alex. H. McCormick, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English, *chief.*
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore (relative rank) William D. Whiting, *chief.*

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore (relative rank) Richard L. Law, *chief.*
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip S. Wales, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore); Surgeon Adrian Hudson, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General George F. Cutter, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore).
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore).

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor John W. Easby, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore).

Office of the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Colonel William B. Remey, *Marine Corps, Judge Advocate General.*
SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, *chief.*

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain J. C. P. de Kraft, *superintendent.*
NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *supr.*

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral D. McN. Fairfax.
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

FLAG OFFICERS Afloat.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wymann.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Andrew Bryson.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.
PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Stevens.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Child.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.
Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.
Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.

Commodore George H. Cooper, New York.
Commodore Edw. Simpson, League Island, Penn.
Commodore Thomas Patterson, Washington, D. C.

Commodore Aaron E. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.
Commodore Stephen P. Quackenbush, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore Thos. S. Phelps, Mare Island.

Commodore Wm. E. Hopkins, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
Captain J. E. Jouett, Naval Sta., Pt. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.
Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.
WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special serv. co.*

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Arrived at Panama, Feb. 16, and would sail for Callao after a few days stay in port.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. Sailed from Mare Island, March 14, for Panama, and is expected to reach there about April 10.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Hong Kong, Jan. 31, where she remains until further orders.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. s.), Commander Philip H. Cooper. Arrived at New Orleans, March 22, from Vicksburg. Will remain South until April 7 and then proceed to Hampton Roads.

ANHELOUT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. Is wintering at Tientsin, China.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (a. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. At Washington. Expects to take Executive Committee on Yorktown celebration to Yorktown when Senate adjourns.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Smyrna, March 3.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Sitka, Alaska. Will probably be relieved in a month or so by the Wachusett, now on way from Panama to San Francisco.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Picking. Arrived at Havana, March 21. To be in Hampton Roads about the middle of April.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gills. At Callao, Feb. 22.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Was at Sandy Point, Strait of Magellan, when last heard from.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Erie, Pa. Laid up for the winter.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Ralph Chandler. Apprentice ship. Navy-yard, New York. Ordered to Coaster's Island Harbor, R. I.

MONSIEUR, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Shanghai.

NIPISIO, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Villefranche, March 3.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. At Shanghai, China, where she will remain for the present, ready for any service.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. Sailed from Panama for the coast of Peru, Feb. 23.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. Arrived at Norfolk, March 22.

POWATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. s.), Capt. John G. Walker. Sailed from New York for Aspinwall on March 24, having on board the relief officers of the Alaska.

QUINCEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Under orders to leave Villefranche about March 10 for Marseilles, Barcelona, Valencia, Cartagena, Almeida, Malaga, Tangier, and Cadiz, thence to Lisbon.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Mare Island. Is to be engaged in surveying on the Mexican and Central American coasts.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Bonham. At Hong Kong, China, Jan. 25. Last accounts.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. Navy-yard, Washington, March 16.

SHERANDOAN, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Was at Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 18.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities.

On the evening of Thursday, March 17, an enjoyable

entertainment was given on board the *St. Mary's* by Mr. Stephen Massett ("Jacks Pipes,") by special request, for the amusement of the boys and sailors, who evidently highly appreciated the performance. A large number of ladies were also present, who greatly enjoyed the readings and songs.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. Sailed Jan. 25 for Nagasaki, Japan, where she will remain for the present.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony. Arrived at Key West, March 18. On the way to Hampton Roads.

The customary official visits were made by Rear-Admiral Wyman and promptly returned; both the captain, general, and vice-admiral commanding the naval forces of Spain in the West Indies, were extremely polite in their expressions of courtesy.

TIOONDEBOGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cronwell. Is still at Mare Island, getting ready for her passage to the Atlantic coast, via Cape Horn. Will sail about March 28 for New York.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsey. At Leghorn, March 6.

VANDALLIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Probably at Aspinwall. Going to Havana and Key West.

Capt. R. W. Meade writes to the Secretary of the Navy as follows:

U. S. VANDALLIA, PORT CASTRIES ST. LUCIA, Feb. 16, 1881.

I have the honor to report my arrival here this morning twenty-four hours from St. George's, Grenada. As Martinique and Guadaloupe have both been very generally quarantined against yellow fever, I have thought it prudent not to visit those ports as ordered by Rear-Admiral Wyman, though I intend to pass close to St. Pierre and Basce Terre, and without allowing communication, ascertain from the health officer the actual condition of affairs.

The passage from Port Spain, Trinidad, to St. George, Grenada, was made under steam, the wind being N. W. W. with a long heavy swell, a most unusual thing at this season. For a week or more the wind prevailed from that quarter, causing a long heavy swell to roll into the harbors on the western side of these islands.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, Colonel Harley, C. B. C. M. G., was exceedingly courteous and hospitable to myself and officers during our visit. During our stay he visited the vessel twice, being received with the customary honors, and I also had it in my power to extend some hospitality to the ladies of the Governor's family.

Needing a small quantity of coal I shall fill up at this place, where fuel is cheap and good, and leave to-morrow for St. John's, Antigua, and thence to St. Thomas.

The health of all on board is good, except the three cases of rheumatism mentioned in my last, and they seem to be improving somewhat. The island of St. Lucia is said to be, at this time, very healthy, and I see no reason to doubt the statement. It is undoubtedly one of the best ports in the West Indies to take in coal, which is always cheap and freshly landed, the port being the general depot for Royal Mail Packets.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Edw. P. Lull. Sailed from Panama to San Francisco, Feb. 23. She will relieve the *Jamestown* at Sitka.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey. At Leghorn, March 6. Will leave Villefranche about April 1, and reach Hampton Roads about May 15 or 20.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Arrived at Norfolk from St. John's, March 20. Commander Woodward, in his communication reporting the arrival of the *Yantic* under his command at Norfolk on March 20, gives an account of his stay at Halifax and St. John's on the 26th, having a good passage, with the exception of meeting several fields of ice from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but which she was able to pass through. She was obliged to lie-to 20 hours in a southeaster.

March 1, the ice from the northward was packed into the harbor by a strong easterly wind, completely closing it, so much so that a coasting steamer entering was caught in the narrow entrance and blocked there, the ice packing to the depth of seven or eight feet. Coaling ship could not be attempted.

On the 8th inst., the westerly winds having driven off the ice from the coast, and the stormy weather having abated, the ship was coaled, Paymaster Baughman's remains put on board, and the *Yantic* sailed on the 12th for Norfolk.

The sailing fleet left St. John's—the sailing vessels on the 1st and the steamers on the 10th of March, as according to the law the sailing vessels are allowed that much start.

The sailing fisheries are steadily declining since the introduction of steam. Before that time there were about 200 vessels, from 50 to 150 tons, engaged in the business, employing about 12,000 seamen. At the present day, twelve steamers and three sailing vessels, with a complement of 3,294 men, and total tonnage of 5,107 tons, clear from St. John's, and about 1,000 men from other ports, found employment—making 4,000 men against 12,000 a few years ago. None of the men are able seamen, as the vessels are manned by a special crew, with firemen, etc., and the rest are seafarers who take and kill seals. The largest of the steamers carry 325 men, and the smallest 165. The general run is about 280 men.

On the passage to Norfolk the *Yantic* had strong north-easterly and easterly winds, and arrived at 1 P. M. March 20. She passed directly over where the "derelict" was seen. She arrived off the Capes on Friday night, the 18th inst., and tried to get hold of the lights, but after getting into six fathoms between the Capes and not seeing either of them, owing to a dense fog, stood off and on shore. The fog did not lift off shore until daylight Sunday morning.

It was impossible to keep up the usual routine of a vessel of war at the North, on account of cold weather, snow, and ice. More attention was paid to the health and comfort of the crew. The temperature was below freezing point continually.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM*, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. s.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. On experimental service. New York.

The new superheater has been put into the *Alarm*, and as soon as she can be docked the trials will be continued. She is now waiting for the *Brooklyn* to come out of dock so she can go in.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 23 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCall. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

On the evening of Thursday, March 17, an enjoyable

INTREPID, torpedo ram, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.
MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jonett. Store ship, Port Royal.
Congressman J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, has been for a few days the guest of Capt. Jonett, of the *New Hampshire*, at Port Royal, S. C.
ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. a.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Chimbote, Peru.
PASSAIO, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.
PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.
ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.
WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving ship, Boston.
WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catskill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Manassas*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The repairs on the *Brooklyn* are being pushed rapidly forward at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. She is intended for a flagship to Brazil, and will be very comfortable, having new ventilating apparatus like the *Richmond*, square air ports, etc., but she will be very slow, not more than eight knots.
The marines of the *Tennessee* were held in readiness last week, a despatch from Key West states, to aid in keeping the peace if necessary, a riot being threatened there, owing to a strike among the cigar makers.
By direction of Rear-Admiral Wyman, all outside boats of vessels of the North Atlantic Station are to be painted white, and all boom boats black, and all wash boards scraped and shellacked.
The tug *Speedwell* was sent from Washington to Alexandria, Va., on March 18, to be examined and have her bottom painted. Will probably make a trip to New York with freight in the course of a week or so.
The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Gazette*, of March 24, says of the work on the *Langston* going on at the Portsmouth Navy-yard: "Constructor Wilson has paid the strictest attention to the repairs made on this ship, and the work has been done in the most substantial manner, while the cost will be less than that of similar work done in other Navy-yards. The lines of the vessel have not been materially altered, excepting that she has been made sharper below her water lines both forward and aft, which no doubt will have a tendency to increase her speed, and she will average a fair rate with other vessels of the Navy. Work on this ship has been somewhat delayed owing to the lack of money to complete her, but within a short time the force in the Department of Construction and Repair has been increased, and the work is now rapidly being pushed forward; and it is intended to go in commission in August, when she will probably be ordered as flagship of the European squadron."
The Norfolk *Virginian*, of March 23, says: The *Portsmouth* came up to the Navy-yard yesterday and was placed in the dry dock immediately upon her arrival. She is to have her bottom cleaned and repaired and her machinery overhauled. The tug *Standish* came out of the dry dock yesterday morning to give place to the school ship. Passed Assistant Engineer R. D. Taylor and wife left last night for Philadelphia.
The Opera House at Nice was destroyed by fire on the evening of March 23. 150 charred bodies being taken from the ruins at last accounts. The telegraph reports that a detachment of sailors from the squadron in the harbor arrived on the scene with pumps and displayed great gallantry in rescuing people and combating the fire, which was subdued towards 10 o'clock.
The commandant at Mare Island has been instructed to make an inventory of the articles on board the *Helen and Mary*, which vessel is now in his charge, and report the same without delay to the Secretary of the Navy, to enable the Board to decide what may be utilized in the cruise. Passed Assistant Engineer John Lowe, on duty at the Washington Navy-yard, has been ordered to San Francisco to superintend the engineering equipment of the *Helen and Mary*, which has been ordered by telegraph to be fitted for sea without delay.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERS.
MARCH 19.—Paymaster Thomas T. Caswell and Assistant Paymaster Thomas D. Hoxsey, Jr., to examination for promotion.
Boatswain William Long, to the Naval Station, New London, Conn.
MARCH 21.—Lieutenant-Commander Nicoll Ludlow, as inspector at the West Point Foundry on the 1st of April.
Chief Engineer George W. Sensner, to the Adams, Pacific Station, per steamer of the 30th of March from New York.
MARCH 22.—Master Albert T. Freeman, to the receiving ship St. Louis, at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.
Ensign Edward M. Katz, to duty on the Coast Survey.
Passed Assistant Paymaster Wm. C. McGowan, to duty in the Paymaster's office at the Navy-yard, New York.
Gunner Stephen Young, to the receiving ship St. Louis.
MARCH 23.—Assistant Engineer John R. Edwards, to duty on board the Despatch.
DETACHED.
MARCH 18.—Commodore Robert W. Shufeldt, from special duty connected with the cruise of the *Theoderoga*, and ordered to Peking, China, as an attaché to the American Legation.
MARCH 19.—Chief Engineer George W. Sensner, from the receiving ship Colorado, and placed on waiting orders.
MARCH 21.—Commander Frank Wildes, from duty as inspector at the West Point Foundry on the 1st of April, and placed on waiting orders.
Passed Assistant Paymaster Z. T. Brown, from the Navy Pay Office at Boston, Mass., and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, on the 1st of April.
Chief Engineer E. J. Whittaker, from the Adams, Pacific Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.
MARCH 22.—Lieutenant Clinton K. Curtis, from the New Hampshire, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant John B. Collins, from the receiving ship Franklin, and placed on waiting orders.
Cadet Midshipman John L. Purcell has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Quinnebaug*, European Station, on the 2d of March, and has been placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 23.—Commander Edmund O. Matthews, from duty as inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 15th of April, and placed on waiting orders.
Commander Theodore F. Kane, from the Naval Academy on the 14th of April, and ordered as inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 15th of April.
Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, from the Pensacola, and as fleet engineer of the Pacific Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.
Chief Engineer George F. Kutz, from duty in charge of engineer stores at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Pensacola, and as fleet engineer of the Pacific Station.
Chief Engineer H. S. Davids, from the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco, Cal., and ordered to duty in charge of engineer stores at the Navy-yard, Mare Island.
MARCH 24.—Cadet Midshipman John A. Dougherty has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Trenton* on the 28th of February, and has been placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander Chas. E. Clark, for six months from April 6.
To Chaplain J. H. H. Brown, for six months from April 30, with permission to leave the United States.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Chaplain E. C. Bittinger, from March 19, 1881.

NOMINATIONS WITHDRAWN.

The nominations to the Senate for Captain Richard L. Law to be a Commodore in the Navy to take his original position and for Captain Milton Hixson to be a Captain so as to place him in his original position on the list of captains have been withdrawn.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending March 23, 1881: Robert F. R. Lewis, captain, February 23, U. S. S. *Shenandoah*.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Under the provisions of section 1460 of the Revised Statutes Commodore John Marston, a resident of Pennsylvania, now on the retired list, has been nominated to the Senate to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy on the retired list for having performed highly meritorious service.
Commander Thomas O. Seifridge, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Captain in the Navy from February 24, 1881, vice Captain Robert F. R. Lewis, deceased.
Lieutenant-Commander William C. Wiso, a resident of Kentucky, to be a Commander in the Navy from February 24, 1881, vice Commander Seifridge, nominated for promotion.
Lieutenant Edward L. Amory, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from January 22, 1881, vice Lieutenant-Commander Wiso, nominated for promotion.
Master Whitman P. Ray, a resident of Indiana, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from February 24, 1881, vice Lieutenant Edward L. Amory, nominated for promotion.
Ensign Frank H. Holmes, a resident of California, to be a Master in the Navy from February 24, 1881, vice Master W. P. Ray, nominated for promotion.
Midshipman Benjamin W. Hodges, a resident of Mississippi, to be an Ensign in the Navy from February 24, 1881, vice Ensign F. H. Holmes, nominated for promotion.
James H. Chapman, of Connecticut, to be Assistant Paymaster in the Navy to fill vacancy.
Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Melville, a resident of New York, to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from March 4, 1881, vice Chief Engineer Eibridge Lawton, retired.
Assistant Engineer William C. Eaton, a resident of New York, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from March 4, 1881, vice Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. Melville, nominated for promotion.
Such of the foregoing officers as have not qualified for promotion to be subject to the required examinations before being commissioned.

MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

First Lieutenant A. C. Kelton, from the Marine Barracks, League Island, on the 25th of March, and ordered to take passage in the Pacific Mail Steamer next after that date for Aspinwall, thence to Panama, and upon arrival to report for the command of the Marine Guard of the Alaska.
First Lieutenant Frank Scott upon being relieved from duty on board the U. S. steamer *Alaska* will return to the United States on board the *Powhatan*.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Captain George P. Houston, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Major in the Marine Corps from December 21, 1880, vice Major Lucien L. Dawson, resigned.
First Lieutenant William S. Muse, a resident of Maryland, to be a Captain in the Marine Corps from December 21, 1880, vice Captain George P. Houston, nominated for promotion.
Second Lieutenant Louis J. Gulick, a resident of New Jersey, to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from December 21, 1880, vice First Lieutenant Wm. S. Muse, nominated for promotion.
Such of the foregoing officers as have not qualified for promotion to be subject to the required examination before being commissioned.

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.—Before a General Court-martial, which met at the Navy-yard, Boston, March 3, was tried Private John Shultz, U. S. Marine Corps, for absence without leave, and for having, when ordered by Corporal James Howard, U. S. M. C., said, "I will do so when I get good and ready," and thereafter failed to go on board. He was sentenced "to be confined in such place as the Secretary of the Navy may designate for the term of four months; to lose all pay which may become due him during such term of confinement, excepting two dollars per month, amounting to fifty-two dollars; and at the expiration of his term of confinement, to be dishonorably discharged from the United States Marine Corps," which sentence was duly approved and ordered. Carried into effect at the Marine Barracks, Boston (G. C.-M. O. 1, Navy Dept., March 9).
Private Henry McClure, U. S. M. C., for desertion, found guilty and sentenced "to be confined in such place as the Secretary of the Navy may designate for the term of one year; to lose all pay which may become due him during such term of confinement, excepting two dollars per month, amounting to one hundred and thirty-two dollars; and at the expiration of his term of confinement to be dishonorably discharged from the United States Marine Corps," which sentence was duly approved and ordered. Carried into effect at the Marine Barracks, Boston (G. C.-M. O. 2, Navy Dept., March 9).

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

A LETTER from the flagship *Trenton* in the Baltimore *Sun*, dated at Villefranche, Feb. 8, gives the following from the Mediterranean fleet:

While at Tripoli the *Quinnebaug* received on board from our consul, C. B. Jones, Esq., for transmission to the United States, a very interesting and highly prized relic, consisting of a portion of the carved arch-board of the old frigate *Philadelphia*, which was captured from us in 1803 by the Tripolitans, and her crew consigned to slavery. In 1804 she was recaptured and burned by Decatur and a daring band of eighty men, an event that has taken its place in history and inscribed the then young lieutenant's name on the scroll of fame. The relic on board the *Quinnebaug* is 11 feet in length by 2 feet in height. The carving represents two Indians with naked swords thrust into lions' heads. This valuable relic was recovered from the wreck about nine months ago, having washed ashore, and after lying in the water for 72 years the wood is still in an excellent state of preservation. I presume it will be sent to Washington on the *Wyoming*, which will leave for the United States in a month or two.

From date of going into commission, October, 1878, till date, the *Quinnebaug* has run 27,534 1-10 statute miles, and on the evening of the 18th of January the counter of the engine indicated 6,000,000 revolutions of screw in that time. On January 30, John Clark, boatswain's mate on the *Wyoming*, lying here, while in a café in Nice, was struck on the head by a bottle in the hands of an Italian who waylaid him at the entrance, inflicting wounds from which he died on the 3d instant. He had had an altercation with the man and a companion previous to the striking of the fatal blow. Both have been apprehended, and are awaiting trial. Clark was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, where it is thought he had relatives living, but their address is not known. The deceased's term of enlistment had expired on the 23d of January, and he was to have returned home shortly on the *Wyoming*, on which he had long served, and was well liked for his many good qualities. The internment took place on the 4th instant, in the cemetery of Villefranche, his own shipmates attending, as also delegations from the flagship and *Galena*, the procession being headed by the flagship band. Lieut. F. W. Greenleaf had charge of the ceremonies.
Passed Assistant Surgeon Talleyrand D. Myers has been detached from the *Trenton* from Feb. 1, with permission to remain aboard for six months.

NEW SENATE COMMITTEES.

Appropriations.—Messrs. Allison, Logan, Dawes, Plumb, Hale, Davis of West Virginia, Beck, Ransom, and Cockrell.
Military Affairs.—Messrs. Logan, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Harrison, Sewell, Cockrell, Maxey, Grover, and Hampton.
Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Anthony, Rollins, Miller, Mahone, McPherson, Jones of Florida, Vance, and Farley.
Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Dawes, Ingalls, Saunders, Logan, Cameron of Wisconsin, Coke, Pendleton, Walker, and Slater.
Pensions.—Messrs. Teller, Platt of Connecticut, Blair, Mitchell, Edgerton, Groome, Slater, Jackson, and Camden.
Claims.—Messrs. Cameron of Wisconsin, Frye, Teller, Hoar, Conger, Fugh, Jackson, George, and Fair.

POWER OF THE PRESIDENT IN THE CASE OF CONTINUING PUNISHMENTS.—The Attorney-General has rendered the decision which follows in reference to the petition of Lieut.-Commander Coghlan, U. S. N., referred to him by President Hayes:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
February 21, 1881.

To the President:

SIR: I have received the petition of Lieut.-Commander Joseph B. Coghlan, U. S. N., with other papers from the Navy Department referred to me by you. The petitioner states that in April, 1876, he was tried by Court-martial and sentenced to be suspended for one year, to retain his (then) present number on the list of lieutenant-commanders for that time, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. He requests the restoration of the numbers which he then lost, which the petition represents to be thirteen. He makes certain legal objections to the action of the Court which do not seem to me to be tenable, nor does it appear that he can be restored to the position upon the Navy Register which he held previously to the approval of the action of the Court-martial, unless the President should deem his case a proper one for pardon. Where a sentence has been executed it is not in the power of the President, from the nature of the act, to afterward revise the matter; but where a punishment which is continuing is imposed upon a party it is conversely always subject to revision by the pardoning power. Degradation from or diminution of relative rank and position is such a continuing punishment. The law of the service assigns to each officer a rank in his grade and in the line of promotion corresponding with the date of his commission, and "when this order or disposition is interrupted, as in the case under consideration, through the intervention of a Court-martial proceeding, it can only remain so by the continuing operation of the penalty imposed, which may be said to act as a punishment from day to day, so long as the officer affected is excluded from the enjoyment of his previous status."

It has therefore been held that a pardon by the President will restore an officer whose rank has been reduced by a Court-martial to his former relative rank according to the date of his commission, the officer losing, of course, such opportunities for promotion as might in the meantime have occurred (12 Op., 547).
Under these circumstances, the case is presented for the President to determine whether or not it is one in which the pardoning power is to be exercised. Upon that subject I do not express an opinion, because it does not fall within the class of punishments for civil offenses concerning which the advice of the Attorney-General is often asked by the President, and also for the reason that the papers themselves not afford any sufficient data. Very respectfully, etc.,
C. DEVESA, Attorney-General.

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Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. F. Graham, U. S. Army;
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In the matter of the recent decision of the Court of
Claims, in the suit of Captain R. W. Tyler, U. S. A.,
for longevity pay, we are informed that Captain Tyler
will send a circular to the officers concerned, in relation
thereto, within a few days. As he is familiar with this
whole subject, we think the officers will find it to
their advantage to consult him, or wait until they hear
from him before entering into any arrangements looking
to the collection of arrears to which they may be
entitled under that decision.

Nothing has been done so far at the Navy Depart-
ment with reference to rearranging the relative rank
of the assistant surgeons of the Navy, in accordance
with the opinion of the Attorney-General in the case of
Passed Assistant Surgeon Ames, published in the JOUR-
NAL of March 12th, that the law does not authorize the
assignment of assistant surgeons to positions in the Navy
Register according to relative merit as determined by a
competitive examination.

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ARMY NOMINATIONS.

OF the Artillery officers nominated to the Senate,
consequent on the death of Gen. Upton, only Col.
Brannan was confirmed at the session of Tuesday,
March 22. It is understood that Maj. Gibson claims to
rank Maj. Best, and this was probably the reason why
the other confirmations were delayed on Tuesday.

Major Gibson's claim to promotion as lieutenant-
colonel, in advance of Major Best, is based upon the
following facts: Sections 2 and 24 of the act of July
28, 1866, reorganizing the Army, increased the number
of majors in each of the four old regiments of artillery
from two to three, thus creating four original vacancies
in the rank of major. Many original vacancies were
also created in the cavalry and infantry, which were
largely increased, and in almost every instance the
commissions of those appointed dated back to the day
the vacancies were created, July 28, 1866. The four
captains of artillery chosen to fill the original vacancies
in the grade of major were John Hamilton, H. G. Gib-
son, John C. Tidball, and Chas. H. Morgan (since
dead). They claim that their appointments should
have dated from the creation of the vacancy, the date
of the passage of the act, viz., July 28, 1866. In their
circular letter they say: "The Senate did not act upon
the nominations of Hamilton, Gibson, Tidball, and
Morgan until early in 1867. In the meantime, between
the nomination and confirmation of these men, Major
Ricketts of the artillery was retired on the 3d of January,
1867, which promoted the senior captain, Larned.
Major Larned was retired on the 5th of February, 1867,
which promoted the then senior captain, Best. The
selected captains were nominated the same day to the
original vacancies that had existed since July 28, 1866,
and before Larned and Best were promoted by casualty;
they were confirmed on the same date by the Senate,
and it is also believed this was done before the above
named promotions by casualty took place. There was
some delay in issuing these commissions, and when they
were received it was found not only that they did not
date to July 28, 1866, but that they were not all dated
alike, although the recipients were nominated together
and the nominations confirmed on the same day.
Hamilton's commission was dated August 13, 1866, the
date of the death of Major Clark and promotion of
Major Seymour; Gibson, Tidball, and Morgan's were
dated February 5, the date of the retirement of Major
Larned and the promotion of Captain Best."

The object of this was to preserve the former relative
rank of the officers promoted, but the officers appointed
to the original vacancies complain that they were thus
deprived of a part of the reward it was intended to give
them for distinguished service, and that injustice was
also done to the officers subordinate to them whose pro-

motion depended upon theirs. As the matter now
stands, the change made in the list of majors of artillery
would be to promote Gibson and Tidball before Best,
who has been nominated for lieutenant-colonel. The
captains would rearrange themselves in the following
order, the present order being shown by the numbers in
brackets: Campbell [8], Ramsay [10], Haskin [9],
Randolph [3], McCrea [4], Egan [5], Hamilton [6],
Dunn [7], Smith [9].

Aug. 7, 1864, Gen. Grant recommended for majors of
artillery to fill the original vacancies the following, in
the order named: Tidball, Morgan, Hamilton, Graham.
Dec. 29, 1866, he changed this recommendation, substi-
tuting Gibson for Graham, and naming them in this
order: Hamilton, Gibson, Tidball, Morgan. This last
recommendation was approved by Secretary Stanton,
Feb. 15, 1867, this date being subsequently changed to
March 4, 1867. They were confirmed by the Senate
March 11, 1867.

AMERICAN BOATS FOR ENGLAND.

It is to be hoped that the traditional inventive skill and in-
genuity of Englishmen, especially in regard to improvements
in ships' guns and general appliances for maritime warfare,
are not about to be outdistanced by foreigners. Up to very
recently we have been practically independent and well in
advance of other countries in this respect. But of late our
naval authorities have found it desirable to have recourse to
assistance from beyond the shores of these islands. In the
Navy Estimates for the ensuing financial year we find a vote
for the building of a torpedo vessel at a private shipyard in
the United States. Omitting captured vessels, this will, we
believe, be the first instance in which a ship for the British
navy has been built in any other than a British, Colonial, or
Indian port. The Thames, Clyde, and Mersey have for
twenty years past been the birthplaces of foreign ironclad
fleets, and the world has been largely dependent upon this
country for its weapons of offence and defence. Surely
the skill of our workmen is able to keep pace with the times, and
we ought not to have to look for assistance from beyond the
seas.

We presume the above paragraph, from the *Broad
Arrow* of a recent date, was inspired by the fact that
the Admiralty is now having constructed in this country
two small boats of the class known as "Vidette." Some
three weeks ago the current news announced the pre-
sence of Capt. William Arthur, at Bristol, R. I., where
he was inspecting the progress made upon this pair of
little steamers. Capt. Arthur is very favorably known
in the United States as the naval attaché of the British
Legation; his service as head of the British Torpedo
Bureau has given him a deserved European reputation.
Without being able to state whether the credit of order-
ing 12 tons of shipping in this country is to be conceded
to the Constructor-in-chief of the Admiralty or to the
Queen's resident representative, we are glad to be able
to assure our British contemporary that the magna-
nimity of England has not been injudiciously displayed
in this instance.

The two boats referred to are "Herreshoffs," ordered
some weeks since. They will be ready for trial about the
middle of May, one of them being already nearly com-
pleted and the boilers and engines for both quite fin-
ished. The "Vidette" boat has been a feature
of the royal navy for years. Its specific duty is not an
offensive one, and it is consequently built of wood and
of much greater beam than the long, narrow, torpedo
launches of steel, produced by Thornycroft and Yarrow.
The designation of its class plainly indicates its character
as a sentry or picket craft, designed to take the advance
of a squadron. For such service the boats must neces-
sarily be of light draft to enter harbors, of broad beam
to encounter the open seas, of great coaling capacity
and economical fuel consumption, and of the maximum
speed possible with such precedent conditions. Until
very recently the Videttes have been constructed at
Coxes by a well known builder, their proportions being
from 28 to 38 feet in length, only one or two of the last
being 48 feet, the size now adopted. The extreme speed
reached in the most successful Coxes construction thus
far is 13.39 knots. We presume the consideration influ-
encing the Admiralty to order trial boats from the Herre-
shoffs is that the peculiar engines and boilers produced at
Bristol promise an increase of speed, together with a ma-
terially diminished fuel consumption and a consequent
increased coaling capacity, while the merits of design
and construction will at least be equal to those of the
Coxes craft. With regard to the steaming powers of the
Herreshoff boats, their small demand of fuel and water,
and their excellence of model and work, we copy from
the recent report of Chief Engineer Isherwood, U. S. N.,
the following suggestions:

As regards economy of fuel, the Herreshoff launch de-
velopes the indicated horse-power with less than half the
coal required in the navy launch. In every particular the
superiority of the Herreshoff launches to the navy launch
was so marked as to be apparent to the most cursory observa-
tion. Their weight was one-half and their economy of fuel
was double, their nautical qualities were much finer, their
carrying capacity was greater, their finish and general ar-
rangement were better, they were noiseless, and their capa-
bility of continuous service was enormously greater. The
superior adaptability of the Herreshoff system to that of any
other known to us, for steam launches, steam yachts, steam
pinnaces, torpedo-boats, small gunboats, etc., is so unques-

tionable, that after the most extensive experiments and thorough examination of the subject, we are constrained to recommend it, though comparatively new, to the serious attention of the department for such classes of vessels.

As regards the hulls of launches. The models of the Herreshoff launches and the distribution of their weights, have been so perfected by long and intelligent experience and experimenting, as to scarcely leave room for improvement. The material is of the best quality, well seasoned, and carefully selected. It is so distributed in the construction of the hulls that the required strength is obtained, with the least weight; the thoroughness and perfection of the fastenings being depended on, instead of masses of material poorly secured. The workmanship cannot be excelled in neatness, finish, and skill. These hulls combine the maximum of strength with the minimum of weight, which is the end to be attained in this class of vessels where lightness is of the first consequence for storage on board ship, carrying capability, small draught of water, and speed.

The dimensions of the two *Videttes* in progress at Bristol are 48 feet length, 9 feet beam, and 5 feet draft, with about 6 tons displacement. Their calculated engine-power is 125 horse power, and they will carry coal and water sufficient for a run of 1,000 miles at least. Their planking is in two layers, the inner diagonally fastened, exactly similar to the English construction. The contract stipulates for a *minimum* speed of 14 knots, and the Herreshoffs are to be delivered in England at the same cost to the Admiralty as the *Cowes* boats.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

GEN. HAZEN, Chief Signal Officer, has been very busy of late in organizing the two polar expeditions, intending to set out this summer. One, under the command of Lieut. Greely, who for a long time has been on duty at the Signal Bureau, is destined for "Lady Franklin Bay;" the other, under an officer not yet selected, is to sail from San Francisco for Point Barrow, on the northern coast of Alaska. Capt. Patterson, of the Coast Survey, and Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian, are interested in these expeditions, and will give their aid in making them a success.

Russia, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and Italy, and perhaps Canada also will undoubtedly co-operate with our Government. Indeed, several of these countries have promised to do so, and have signified the points at which they expect to establish stations. These stations are at North Cape, Finland, Eastern Siberia, Upernavik, Nova Zembla, Melville Island, and elsewhere.

The expedition under Lieut. Greely, it is expected, will leave Washington sometime in May. Lieut. F. E. Kialingbury, 11th Infantry, who has a scientific record, and one other Army officer, will accompany Lieut. Greely as geographers. 21 enlisted men also form a part of his command. It is intended that the expedition should leave St. Johns, Newfoundland, somewhere about the 1st of July, and on arriving at Disco, Greenland, they will be joined by Dr. Pavey, naturalist. Here the teams of dogs, sledges, and other necessities and conveniences for the party will be taken on board; also some Esquimaux hunters. Arriving at Lady Franklin Bay, about the 1st of August, the vessel, after landing the party and material, will immediately return to the United States. Some of the most experienced Signal Service observers will accompany the expedition for the purpose of making meteorological observations. Photography will also lend its aid, and Mr. William Rice, of Washington, will be in charge of this department. The Myer's signal code will be employed; the heliograph, lanterns, flags, etc., which Lieut. Greely knows so well how to use, will be of great service. These expeditions will be communicated with from time to time for fresh supplies, new recruits, and whatever is necessary to render their success complete. They go out with advantages never yet possessed by any expedition sent out by any country.

It appears, however, that among some of the officers of the War Department there is considerable opposition to the expedition. This took shape in having Secretary Lincoln reopen the whole question with a view to ascertaining some additional facts on the subject, and determining the practicability of establishing the proposed post. Lieut. Greely seems confident that the expedition will be approved. Application has been made to have one of the lieutenants of the 10th Cavalry detailed, and among the officers who have volunteered to go is Lieut. Lockwood. The party designs to assemble about the 15th of May preparatory to starting out.

The Board of Naval Officers, of which Rear Admiral Rodgers is chairman, appointed to consider the plans for the *Jeannette* Search Expedition, have continued to examine and take the testimony of experts, including scientists, such as Prof. Maury, as well as Arctic whalers, such as Capt. Cogan, of New Bedford, during the past week, and the results will be incorporated in the report of the Board to the Secretary. Paymaster Kenny, Surgeon Kidder, and Lieutenant-Commander White, members of the Board, have been appointed a committee to determine what Arctic clothing will be

necessary for the expedition. One statement is that the detail of officers will probably embrace eight—a commander, executive officer, navigator, master, two surgeons, engineer, and ensign. The commander will probably be Lieutenant Robert M. Berry.

The *Vallejo Chronicle* gives this description of the vessel:

The dimensions of the *Mary and Helen* are 155 feet long, 30 ft. beam, 16 ft. 6 in. depth, and registers 420½ tons. Her frame is claimed to be of white oak and hackmatack, but some hard pine timber was found forward. Its molding and siding is sufficient for a 1,000 ton ship, and the frames are placed very close together, nearly solid from the stem to the fore rigging. Although a steamer, she relies mainly upon her sails for locomotion, and she is bark rigged with double topsails, and has an enormous spread of canvas, under which she can, under favorable circumstances, make twelve knots an hour. Although apparently over-sparred, she does not roll to any great extent, and her model is altogether one to insure the best sea-going qualities in a ship. Her planking is six inches thick with doubling forward, increasing it to ten inches. The bow is strengthened with pointers, placed two feet apart from the keel to the deck, and additional cross-timbers ten inches square all solidly kneed. The deck frame is also well provided with lodge knees and heavy beams placed at short intervals. Her steam power is auxiliary, consisting of a vertical, direct-acting engine, cylinder 22x23 inches, developing about 150 horse-power. The boiler is horizontal with return tubes, carrying from 35 to 40 pounds of steam. The coal bunkers store 150 tons, and with continued fire she consumes about 5 tons each 24 hours, and making 7½ knots, while under a slow speed and not steady firing she only consumes 2 tons per day. The cabin is on deck and very comfortably and handsomely fitted. The fore-castle is roomy and well ventilated, with six feet standing room. Her complement for a whaling cruise is thirty-five persons. The hold, when cleared of the casks in staves, will hold 300 to 400 tons of coal, and the between deck will accommodate all the stores necessary for the support of her own crew, as well as for the relief of the *Jeannette* and others who may be found in need of assistance.

Ex-Secretary Thompson has written to Admiral Rodgers, detailing his instructions to Lieut. De Long, which are already well known, and saying, "It was understood by me that he expected to reach Wrangell Land before the winter of 1879-80 set in, and that he would employ his best energies to accomplish that object. If he succeeded in doing so he expected to winter there, and when the spring of 1880 opened to advance into what he hoped would soon turn out to be the open waters of the Arctic Sea. Mrs. De Long also enclosed extracts from her husband's letters, as follows:

AT SEA, LATITUDE 41 DEG. 58 MIN. NORTH, }
LONGITUDE 136 DEG. 01 MIN. WEST, Feb. 17, 1879. }
... Then if the season is still favorable to an advance northward I shall make for Kellett Land and follow along its east coast as far as we can go. If everything is all right with Nordenskjöld and I hear of it there will be no necessity for our going to St. Lawrence Bay at all.

In this case I shall push through Behring Strait at once and make for the east side of Kellett Land, following it as far as possible and getting as high a latitude with the ship as we can before going into winter quarters. If our progress is uninterrupted for some distance I shall content myself with one landing at first on the southeast point of Kellett Land, where we will build a "cabin" and leave a record of our progress to date. If our progress is interrupted we shall, no doubt, make frequent landings on Kellett Land and build several cabins; but, generally speaking, I shall endeavor to build cabins and leave records every twenty-five nautical miles of our track. Of course you will understand how impossible it is for us to make any plan when we do not know what we are going to find. But as a ship might be sent for us next year, I must try to give you some idea of how we shall work. If we winter in a harbor I shall make efforts to get further north with sledges in the fall and spring, and as soon as the ice frees us next summer I shall push the ship still further, wintering again wherever God lets us.

Of course if we get no harbor this winter and have to winter in the pack no one can tell where or how we shall bring up, or where to look for us. In the event of disaster to the ship we shall retreat upon the Siberian settlements or the natives of around East Cape and wait for a chance to get back to our depot at St. Michael's. If the ship comes up merely for tidings for us let her look for them on the east side of Kellett Land and on Herald Island.

If she comes up to follow us, when she gets to the last of our records on Kellett Land, she may be sure we have been drifted off to the eastward unless otherwise informed. If I find we are being carried east against all our efforts to get north, I shall try to push through into the Atlantic by way of the east coast of Greenland, if we are far enough north, and if we are far south then by way of Lancaster Sound into Melville Bay.

At St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia, Aug. 27, 1879, Lieut. De Long wrote:

I have interviewed the chief who saw the steamer several times since, and I have about come to the conclusion that it was Nordenskjöld's steamer that he saw. Cape Serdze Kamen is 130 miles from here, and there is a settlement on the Cape. I have decided to go there and make an inquiry, and if I find the Swedes were there and have left, I shall push for Wrangell Land at once. . . . We have nearly one hundred and sixty tons of coal and all our provisions in the ship, and we can afford to steam a great deal yet.

A San Francisco despatch says:

That the *Corwin* is to make another cruise in the Arctic is now a settled fact. The Revenue Marine Department has approved the estimate for her outfitting and strengthening. The steam launch to be built for her will be immensely valuable for approaching land through the "leads," which forbid entrance to larger vessels. The officers of the *Corwin* say that the cutter will bring back the first news from the *Jeannette* should Lieut. De Long have worked during the past winter and present spring toward Behring Strait either in the *Jeannette* or by dog sleds.

Capt. Hooper aims to leave here as early as the 1st of

May. Should any of the whalers have pushed through the Straits before the *Corwin* gets there the first business will be to learn if any communication has been had with the *Jeannette* in any way. After that the *Corwin* will search for her, and the country may be assured that every effort which ambition guided by intelligence can risk will be made.

POSSIBILITY OF A NEW ARM.

As will be seen by a perusal of General Order No. 31, on another page, by command of General Sherman a Board of Officers will assemble at the Army Building, in New York, on the 5th day of July, proximo, "to examine and consider all the magazine guns that may be brought before it, and recommend such (one or more) of these guns as, in its judgment, are suitable for the military service." The last Board called in pursuance of Congressional action to determine upon an arm for the Service, met in New York Sept. 3, 1872, the following officers being detailed to compose it: Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry, Col. P. V. Hagner, Col. H. B. Clitz, Major M. A. Reno, and Capt. L. L. Livingston. The session continued at the Army Building until Sept. 27, when by order from Washington it was suspended, to be resumed at Springfield Armory on the 10th of October. The Board conducted its examination of arms at Springfield and in New York till May 5, 1873. The conclusion of the Board was a recommendation that the Springfield breech-loading system be adopted for the Service, supplemented by the statement that "the adoption of magazine guns for the military service, by all nations, is only a question of time; that whenever an arm shall be devised which shall be as effective, as a single breech-loader, as the best of the breech-loading arms, and at the same time shall possess a safe and easily manipulated magazine, every consideration of public policy will require its adoption."

We believe that admirable judgment has been shown by the General of the Army in the selection of the present Board. Col. Dodge has had an exhaustive experience as a soldier, and thoroughly appreciates the uses and requisites of a military arm; he is, moreover, a veteran Nimrod, independent in views, and, having good mechanical insight, is not likely to do perfunctory service. Capt. Shorkley, of the Infantry, is a marksman of note, and commanded the team of the Missouri, which won the Hilton Trophy at Creedmoor last fall. Capt. Litchfield, of the Artillery, who commanded the team of the Atlantic, is also experienced in rifle practice. Capt. Greer is an Ordnance expert, who has recently made careful practical studies of firing results, with different projectiles and powder charges. The Cavalry is well represented by Capt. Benteen.

Thus the infantry has three representatives, and the cavalry, artillery, and ordnance, each one. The sum of \$50,000 is appropriated for these guns. The settlement of the question of choice for the Army will naturally determine that for the Navy, as the policy of the Navy is to follow the lead of the Army in this matter. The Board does not assemble until the 5th of next July, and perhaps some enterprising genius may, meantime, invent a magazine gun which, when it has once commenced firing, will not stop until the end of the engagement. Those we now have would come very near to that if their supply of ammunition could be assured.

THE GAMGEE INVENTION.

CHIEF ENGINEER B. F. ISHERWOOD, of the Navy, has just made to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, a most interesting and valuable report on the machine of Prof. John Gamgee for making ice, now in the Washington Navy-yard. In his report Mr. Isherwood says:

In accordance with the Department telegram of the 26th ultimo, I have carefully examined Professor John Gamgee's machine in the Washington Navy-yard for making ice by means of the refrigeration of gaseous ammonia when expanding against a pressure equal to its own. This refrigeration is due to the transmutation of heat in the ammonia into the work done by it during its expansion under the condition stated, and is, in quantity, exactly equivalent to such work.

The machine is composed of a simple steam engine, of a compound ammonia engine, and of a compound ammonia pump, all connected to the same shaft. The piston of the steam engine, the piston of the ammonia engine, and the piston of the ammonia pump, are rotary and have the same mechanical details. With these are connected an ordinary steam boiler for supplying steam to the steam engine; a tubular ammonia boiler for supplying the ammonia engine with gaseous ammonia generated from liquid ammonia by the heat in hydrant water of ordinary atmospheric temperatures; and a tubular ammonia condenser into which the gaseous ammonia refrigerated by expansive use in its passage through the ammonia engine, together with any portion liquified by the same cause, are exhausted. In this condenser the refrigeration of the ammonia is communicated to a solution of chloride of magnesium, the latter imparting heat enough to the former to gasify whatever portion may have been liquified by the refrigeration undergone in the ammonia engine. The refrigerated chloride of magnesium is then circulated by steam pumps through tubes placed in the water to be frozen, and, after taking from it sufficient heat for that purpose is returned to the condenser. The ammonia pump draws from the condenser the gaseous ammonia and compresses it sufficiently that it may undergo the necessary expansion in the ammonia engine. All the work done by the steam engine and the ammonia engine, is the compression of the gaseous ammonia in the ammonia pump, and the sum of the work done by the engines less the work performed

in overcoming the friction of the mechanisms, is precisely equal to the work of compression.

For the manufacture of ice, this machine is extremely efficient, having the minimum bulk and weight relatively to weight of ice produced in a given time, and the simplest mechanical details. From observations made by Professor Gamgee in the experimental working of this machine, he deduced the possibility of what he terms a zero motor, in which, by means of properly adapted apparatus invented by himself, the heat in water or other objects at ordinary atmospheric temperature may be utilized to vaporize liquid ammonia under very considerable pressure, but within the control of known means of retention.

Prof. Gamgee's intention and expectation is to perfect machine which will effect an enormous revolution in our present methods of generating power. The steam engine will be done away with and the use of coal, the zero motor being able, for example, to procure its fuel by dropping a bucket over the ship's side. The claim sounds extravagant, but as Mr. Isherwood shows in his report, there is no mechanical absurdity or impossibility in it, and as Chief Engineer Isherwood is one of the most intelligent, well informed, and capable officers of his corps in the Navy, his opinion is entitled to great weight. The purpose of his report is to determine the question of allowing Prof. Gamgee to perfect his invention at the Washington yard. If this permission cannot be granted we hope that some means will be found of testing the possibilities of the zero motor.

We have received from Capt. John F. Rodgers, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., a set of photographs of the new models for the Army helmets which have been sealed and deposited with him. The summer helmet for officers is the same as in the cuts we published, with the exception of an increase of one-half inch in the width of the rim, and a change in the side buttons.

We understand that the Quartermaster-General is about to advertise for proposals for 16,000 helmets for foot troops, of the new pattern. The helmets for all enlisted men will be of the same material as those prescribed for officers, except as to trimmings. A shell ventilator, according to pattern, is to take the place of the top piece, or spike, when desired. The top piece is to be about three inches long and is to screw into the base of the ventilator. The eagle with shield is to be of yellow metal, the number of the regiment or device of the corps to be in white metal. The helmets are to be of six standard sizes, corresponding to the trade sizes, from 6½ to 7½ inclusive.

The following letter was addressed to Lieut. John S. Bishop, Regimental Quartermaster, 15th Infantry, from the Adjutant General's Office, March 25, 1881: "Sir: Referring to your letter of Feb. 8, 1881, asking what pattern of helmet is to be worn by regimental staff officers, the General of the Army decides that regimental staff officers of artillery and infantry, being mounted, should wear the helmet prescribed for officers of mounted troops." This is in accordance with the answer to this question given by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and settles the question finally.

We would call the attention of officers, enlisted soldiers, and sailors to the regulations relating to Army and Navy pensions, issued by Commissioner Bentley, and suggest a careful study of the provisions affecting their own interest and those of their families. A thorough knowledge and a due observance of the precautions and requirements contained in this volume would settle many of the perplexing questions that arise upon the death of any one connected with the Military or Naval Services. The facts concerning service, disability, etc., which entitle the man or his heirs to a pension, are for the most part to be found in the Adjutant General's Office of the Army, or in the record office of the Navy Department, but collateral proofs concerning the man's private habits, proof of his marriage, birth of his children, legitimacy, etc., etc., are equally important. A want of these often not only causes great inconvenience and worry, but in many instances the failure to procure these certificates of proof is an absolute bar to perfecting the application. The wife's certificate of marriage, duly certified by the clergyman or civil officer performing the ceremony, the dates of birth of children certified to by the affidavit of the physician, verified copy of church baptism, testimony of persons who were present at the marriage or birth—all are valuable papers which each man should see that his heirs possess if he expects them to receive that pecuniary recompense which a grateful country has awarded for his faithful services. Questions respecting individual cases in the Volunteer service are daily being referred by the Commissioner of Pensions to the A. G. Office, and it is understood that hereafter Major Nickerson, A. G., who will be relieved from duty in the Signal Bureau, on the 31st of March, will have immediate charge of matters pertaining to the establishment

of claims preferred by this important class of pension beneficiaries, whose complete record of services can be found only in the War Department.

MRS. VINNIE REAM HOKIE's statue of Admiral Farragut is to be unveiled in Washington on the 25th of April next. The cadets at the Naval Academy are to take part in the ceremony, and some dissatisfaction has been created among the friends of the Academy by the information that the battalion of cadets is to be ordered there as infantry, and that each ship is to send their quota as either infantry or artillery, and not as a combined force of Naval Brigade. In other words, as the complaint reaches us, the Navy, instead of taking advantage of this opportunity to exhibit a true naval formation, ready for war, is simply following the routine of a militia parade with cocked hats and gold tinsel. The lesson given by the Pennsylvania militia, who came to the Inauguration thoroughly equipped for actual work, a lesson taught by the riots of 1877, should, it is urged, be heeded, and some use be made of the good work done by Lieut. Soley in organizing a force for landing, as shown in the last number of the proceedings of the Naval Institute.

There would seem to be reason in this criticism on the proposed program, and we do not doubt that even the bronze Farragut, if he at all resembles the original hero, would rather have war dogs and sailors about him than amphibious soldiers.

We publish this week a petition which has been signed by over two hundred enlisted men of the Army, asking that the order prohibiting the sale of liquors on military reservations by post-traders be continued in force as "for the best interests and entirely in accordance with the wishes of the enlisted men of the Army." These men declare that the traders sell one liquor to the officers and another to the men, the last being "a vile chemical compound containing, exclusive of a little alcohol, none of the ingredients of either whiskey, brandy, or wine. From a physical point of view," they say, "a chemical analysis would show the almost incredible fact that rank poison constitutes an important ingredient of the liquor sold to enlisted men. The benefit then is entirely on the side of the post-trader, who, at the smallest possible outlay, obtains an income that enables him to live in luxury and comfort, and, out of the degradation, debasement, and complete physical destruction of the enlisted man, after a few years to retire on a competency." This opinion is further expressed by a correspondent of the JOURNAL at Fort Reno, who says:

I have heard but one opinion expressed about the late executive order by the enlisted men, and that is one of thankfulness. It seems as if a load were lifted from their shoulders, and they could again breathe freely. The retiring President could have found no surer method of impressing his memory upon the enlisted men and sutlers of the Army than the order referred to.

RUMORS, unconfirmed, come to us that the 5th U. S. Artillery will soon change station. We doubt that the "Transportation" fund will permit the change during the current fiscal year, but after July 1st the much desired movement may at length come to pass. General Hunt, who has been in Washington on leave, has urged the matter upon the attention of the War Department, but at last accounts nothing had been settled as to the transfer of the 5th to another station.

ON a recent visit to the U. S. Barracks, Washington, we observed quite a number of Mexican bronze pieces, marked "West Point Monument Association." Is it not about time that a movement was made towards the erection of that monument for which subscriptions were called for and in many instances paid some fifteen years or more ago?

THE Army Register, in manuscript, for 1881, has been at the public printer's since February 26, but for want of suitable paper its printing has been delayed. On March 22, nearly a month afterwards, there is a report that the required paper has been received, and if there should be a sufficient quantity of ink on hand, and the appropriation holds out, the appearance of the Register may reasonably be expected in a very few days.

We learn, just before going to press, that the Attorney-General has consented to appeal the Babbitt case, but has as yet made no decision as to whether he will appeal the Tyler case.

GEN. JAS. A. EKIN, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. A., stationed at Louisville, Ky., has been stopping at the Arlington in Washington this week. Gen. Ekin was on duty in the War Department for several years during and just after the Rebellion, and he has many friends in Washington both in and out of the Army.

In the letter ordering Commodore R. W. Shufeldt to duty as Naval attaché at Peking, the Secretary of the Navy says: "The Honorable Secretary of State having informed the Department that circumstances render it desirable that a naval officer of adequate rank and reputation should be attached to the U. S. Legation at Peking, and having suggested you for such duty, you will report to him for instructions." Commodore Shufeldt will proceed to Peking at such time as the Secretary of State may indicate, and in accordance with custom any extra expense incurred in the discharge of the duties assigned him will be defrayed by the Department of State.

THE appointment of a new chief of the Signal Bureau in the person of General Hazen, is followed by increased attention to instruction in signal duties at military posts, and we understand that strong efforts are being made to perfect this important branch of a soldier's education.

It is understood that Gen. Sherman favors the transfer of Gen. Schofield's Headquarters from New Orleans to St. Louis, but it will be a matter for the future consideration of the President.

THE recent General Orders limiting the number of hospital stewards in the Army is likely to cause some few reductions in that branch, but in the opinion of those concerned, the principal and best effect will be the withdrawal of the incompetent and the retention of the competent.

RE-UNION OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

As we have already announced, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will hold its 14th annual re-union at Cincinnati, on Wednesday and Thursday, April 6 and 7. The headquarters of the society will be at the Burnet House, where ample provision has been made for the accommodation of members. The business meetings of the society will be held at Pike's Opera House, on Wednesday and Thursday mornings, commencing promptly at 10 o'clock. On Wednesday afternoon the society will view the recently completed statue of Gen. McPherson, which is to be placed at Clyde, O. On Wednesday evening, at the Music Hall, a general meeting will be held, in which the order of exercises will include introductory remarks by Gen. M. F. Force, Chairman of Local Executive Committee; an opening prayer by Captain H. W. McKnight; addresses of welcome by Gov. Foster, of Ohio, and Mayor Jacobs, of Cincinnati, with a response by Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., President of the society, and the annual address by Col. Ozo J. Dodds. The stage will be reserved for the officers of the society and distinguished guests; the parquette, for members of the society; the parquette circle, for gentlemen accompanied by ladies; the remainder of the house for local military organizations and invited citizens.

The only change of program thus far has been the substitution of the Music Hall for Pike's Opera House for the Wednesday evening proceedings. This was occasioned by the unexpected demand for seats (at this time over 4,000) and the lack of capacity of the latter place. The interest of citizens generally is unusual, and the prospects for a good time and attendance excellent. Generals Sherman (president), and Sheridan have signified their intention to be present, and also ex-President Hayes. The 1st regiment, O. N. G., will act as ushers, guards, etc. The large stand of the Music Hall presents exceptional advantages for decoration, which will be utilized to the fullest extent. The committees are unusually efficient, and under the general direction of Generals Force and Hickenlooper, have matters in an advanced state of preparation. Seats for the public on Wednesday evening will be assigned and reserved to prevent a jam and confusion.

OFFICERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.—Following is a statement of the number of officers in the war of the Revolution, their rank and their annual pay, compiled from Saffell's Records of the Revolutionary war:

17	Major-generals.....	pay, \$2,000
27	Brigadier-generals.....	1,500
121	Colonels.....	900
108	Lieutenant-colonels.....	720
125	Majors.....	600
733	Captains, adjutants, and quartermasters.....	480
872	Lieutenants.....	320
94	Ensigns and cornets.....	240
117	Surgeons.....	720
44	Surgeons' mates.....	480
15	Chaplains.....	480
11	Brigade majors and inspectors and aide-de-camps.....	600
2	Master-master-general and geographer.....	720
6	Surveyors and apothecaries.....	1,104
2	Deputy adjutant-general and judge-advocate-general.....	900
1	Director-general of hospitals.....	1,224
1	Commissary-general.....	1,000
2	Assistant clothiers-general.....	1,000
1	Deputy paymaster-general.....	2,000
4	Paymasters.....	4,360
1	Quartermaster and colonel.....	1,056

2,304 officers in all.

PAYMASTER THOMAS T. CASWELL, U. S. N., has successfully passed his examination and will be promoted to the grade of pay inspector. The examining board consisted of Pay Director T. H. Locker, president; Pay Director A. W. Russell and Pay Inspector F. C. Crosby, members, and Assistant Paymaster J. D. Doyle, recorder.

THE LATE GENERAL UPTON.

The funeral of General Upton at San Francisco, on Saturday, March 19, was the largest military demonstration since the obsequies of Gen. Canby, 3,000 cavalymen and infantrymen being in line. The ceremony began at the Presidio, where, at 2 p. m., the body was received with honors and escorted by the 4th Artillery, 600 strong, to Van Ness avenue, where the 2d Brigade, National Guard, Brig.-Gen. McComb, commanding, met the corpse and escorted it to Washington street wharf. At that point the body was put on board the Government tug *Gen. McPherson*, and taken to Oakland wharf with a guard of honor from the 4th Artillery. The body was guarded Saturday night, and sent East, under charge of Capt. John Egan and John B. Campbell, of the 4th Artillery, on Sunday. The pall-bearers were Major-Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. A.; Maj.-Gen. H. W. Barnes, N. G.; Col. A. V. Kautz, 8th U. S. Infantry; Col. W. R. Smedberg, N. G.; Major G. V. Henry, 3d U. S. Cavalry, and Captain Henry Hasbrouck, 4th U. S. Artillery. Along the line of procession the flags were displayed at half-mast on a great number of buildings. Along the water front the flags on buildings and shipping were drooped in customary mourning style. The streets were densely crowded on the line of march.

The following letter written on the day preceding General Upton's death, was found among his papers after the inquest:

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, March 14, 1881.

To Adjutant General U. S. Army:

SIR: I hereby tender my resignation as commander of the 4th Artillery. Your obedient servant,
E. UPTON, Colonel 4th Artillery.

The theory is advanced that this was written with the view of securing some relief from work and more time for the revision of his book of tactics. We may further suggest that if this letter was really written by Gen. Upton it would afford some proof that his mind had already been overtaxed, as it seems to depart from the well established forms of military resignations. If he meant to resign from the Army it would naturally be so expressed, but if he merely desired to be relieved on account of ill health, from the burden of command, then the letter would naturally be to that effect. Tendering a resignation as "commander" is a somewhat unusual military form.

A relative of the deceased officer writes, under date of March 20, from Willowbrook, (Auburn,) N. Y., to the JOURNAL as follows: "I feel sure that you will be interested in getting some information relating to the burial of General Upton, and so I write to tell you that the remains left San Francisco, this morning, and will probably reach here next Sunday. They will be brought to the house of his father-in-law, E. Throop Martin, of Willowbrook, and will remain there till Tuesday the 29th, where the services will take place. The services are to be held in our little country church, where he was married, and he will be laid beside his wife at Fort Hill Cemetery, Auburn. The funeral will be at 2 p. m., in order to allow those who wish to be present to reach Auburn Tuesday morning and return Tuesday evening. When the remains reach Omaha my brother will be notified, and will then send to the papers a notice of the funeral. I give you these points that Gen. Upton's friends may have the opportunity of paying this last tribute, if they choose, to one so universally beloved and honored. Of course no definite arrangement can be made until the remains reach Omaha, but this is the plan unless some accident detains the party."

In this connection we add a letter sent to the JOURNAL by another relative of Gen. Upton's, as follows: "He married a Miss Martin of Willowbrook, not Miss Mann, as incorrectly reported. I would further state that for several years past Gen. Upton has been suffering from a catarrhal affection which produced a most annoying tickling sensation in his head, which he frequently stated interfered very seriously with the working of his brain. He consulted the best medical talent in the country to obtain relief, but received no benefit from the treatment of his case. Last autumn he placed his case in the hands of a physician in Philadelphia who subjected him to what is known as 'Heroic' treatment. It was very severe and his friends have been very anxious as to the result. For some time previous to his death he was much depressed and complained of the trouble in his head. There is no doubt in the minds of Gen. Upton's friends but that his death is attributable entirely to physical disability, which, in its nature, naturally had an effect upon his brain and produced temporary insanity."

A correspondent of the JOURNAL, writing under date of March 16, 1881, says: "I received a letter from Gen. Upton last Saturday. Among other things, in speaking of his revision of the tactics, he remarked (as near as I can remember, I have not the letter here with me), that he found no little trouble, particularly in the skirmish drill, in making what would be considered a respectable drill, and yet carry out his views, i. e., have but few movements, but these few practicable and sufficient for all occasions. He added that his revision would take some time to finish, and when finished he would never touch the tactics again."

The following communication was addressed by Gen. Shaler to Major-Gen. Hancock:

March 18, 1881.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commandant Department of the East:

GENERAL: I desire to tender to you, and through you to the family of my old and esteemed friend, Gen. Emory Upton, a military escort for his remains upon their arrival in this city, independent of, or in conjunction with, such aid as may be made from your command, as you shall determine. There are in New York city a great many old comrades and veteran soldiers of the Army of the Potomac who desire to express their respect for the memory of this brave and gallant soldier. The officers and members of the National Guard, with whom his name is so familiar, and among whom he had so many warm personal friends, are no

less desirous of manifesting their respect and esteem for his talents and his many virtues. I would suggest, therefore, that if the remains pass through this city, they be allowed to lie in state at the City Hall for a short time, and an opportunity given all who desire to take part in the obsequies. I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER SHALES.

To this General Hancock replied, expressing his friendship in life for the deceased General, and saying that as General Upton was not at the time of his death under his command, the arrangements for whatever military ceremonies in the East might be contemplated, would emanate from the War Department. Colonel Emmons Clark, of the 7th New York, also wrote to General Hancock tendering the services of his regiment.

From a copy of the San Francisco Report, just received, we make the following extract: "His death was caused by too great devotion to his work. It had been deemed advisable by the War Department of the U. S. Government that a radical change should be made in the formation of companies of infantry, and to effect this General Upton had been appointed, at his own request, a committee of one to suggest and devise the necessary revision. With his usual and characteristic energy he carefully examined the military tactics of all the European nations, and had finally selected the German system as being more nearly adapted to his theories. The result of his labors seemed to have been that the company should consist of 250 men, following the number in the German method, the company to retain its formation by fours. There were to be four subdivisions each of 28 files front. The great difficulty that attended the desired change arose at this point, viz.: that being at a company front, to break into a column of subdivisions the platoons consisting of seven fours front, would each break into subdivisions, one of four fours and the other of three fours front, thus making an irregular formation, which would prove that his system of fours was a failure. That the suicide was the result of a previous deliberate determination is also demonstrated by his surroundings when found. A stack of papers, on his table, covered with figures, diagrams, and calculations, had evidently been hastily gathered and burned. Of many pictures and photographs which adorned the walls of his room, one had been taken down, the picture removed from the frame and destroyed, and the frame left on a table. The General did not undress or get into bed, but simply removed his coat, vest and boots and laid himself down, drawing the coverlet over his legs to the knees. His hands were powder-burned, and the situation of the wound was so studied as to cause instant death. The body has been embalmed, and will be sent to New York for interment. Major-General Barnes, commanding the National Guard of California, and the deceased officer's most intimate friend here, is anxious that a funeral service should be held in this city, in order to permit the National Guard to pay a last tribute to the dead. It is probable that the funeral cortege will be one of the largest ever seen in San Francisco. The National Guard armories have their flags at half mast to-day."

The San Francisco Call says: "He was a man of very genial habits, but a devoted student, never permitting his love of society to interfere with his object of turning every moment to account in increasing his store of learning. Since the death of his wife by consumption, at Nassau, two or three years ago, he was to a certain extent a changed man. He was devotedly attached to her, and ever had her photographs before him in his rooms and about his person wherever he went. Letters of condolence to him from her lady friends, speaking in her praise, he had printed and framed as mementoes of her. In the Army he had a high reputation, and was universally beloved."

An Army officer, writing us from San Francisco under date of March 17, says: "The body, surrounded with flowers, lies in the Court room at the Presidio, with a guard of honor of officers and non-commissioned officers, till Saturday, when the remains will be escorted by the battalion of the 4th Artillery, and the light battery, to the city, being met on the outskirts of the city by the California State Militia, under Gen. McComb. As soon as the head of the column reaches the militia they will wheel into column and continue the march; reaching Oakland ferry they will wheel into line, the Regulars pass, the body being saluted, etc., when we will

line opposite the steamer *McPherson*. The funeral service will then take place, and, as we pass slowly away, the volleys will be fired and taps sounded. Reaching Oakland the body will be placed in the express car, with a guard, and leave early Sunday, a. m., for Batavia, N. Y. The pall bearers will be Major-Gens. McDowell and Barnes, (of the State Militia,) Gen. Kautz, 8th Inf., Gen. Kilburn, A. C. S., Col. Henry, 3d Cav., and Major Hasbrouck, 4th Art., the latter two being Gen. Upton's classmates."

Another officer, stationed at Angel Island, sends us a copy of the San Francisco Chronicle, describing the suicide, and adding: "His room shows that he had written and destroyed much before lying down with such fatal intent. It is known as well that his habits of study were excessive and that he did not allow himself exercise enough, although as if under a premonition of coming danger he had but recently bought a horse and intended using it daily. No man in the Service was better liked, had lived more blamelessly, or whose untimely taking off could be more regretted."

We are indebted, also, to brother officers of the deceased for various accounts of the testimony at the inquest, from which we extract the following:

Three Chinese servants testified to finding the body of General Upton lying upon the bed, a pistol on his breast, and blood around his mouth and on the floor.

A. B. Dyer, Adjutant of the 4th Artillery, testified: I had a conversation with the deceased last Saturday morning in the office; his eyes were suffused with tears; he told me he had been in great trouble for the past four or five days; when he

left the office he told me not to speak of it to any one; I asked him if I could be of any service, and he replied: "If you can be of any service I will let you know."

Dr. J. C. Bailey, Post Surgeon, testified that deceased had recently complained of nasal catarrh and also of frontal headache. Nasal catarrh is apt to affect the membranes of the brain. The deceased complained of trouble in the eustachian tubes, and he appeared despondent and preoccupied.

Capt. Hasbrouck, 4th Artillery, testified to the manner of the General's death, which we have already described, and then added:

General Upton told me last Sunday that he found great difficulty in completing this work. I asked him about his health. His manner, which had not heretofore been unusual, suddenly changed. He threw down his pen and clasped his hands to his forehead. His eyes were suffused with tears and he told me he was ruined. In every way he showed great emotion. I conversed with him a considerable time in the office, and walked with him here. He had recovered his composure, and his whole conversation was about the failure of his system of tactics as applied to a company of more than one hundred men, and particularly when there should be an odd number of sets of fours in such a company. He said that he thought of the subject continually, but that his thoughts always ran in the same old groove; that he could invent nothing new. He spoke of a pain across the forehead which he connected with his catarrhal trouble. He spoke of suicide in connection with the suicide of a friend a few weeks ago, and condemned suicide in the strongest terms, saying that there were no circumstances justifiable in a man taking his own life. Never heard him say that he did not care to live if his tactics failed.

THE WHITTAKER COURT-MARTIAL.

The week in the Whittaker Court has been largely taken up by the examination and cross-examination of the experts, Messrs. Hagan, Southworth, Ames, and Gayler. In addition, Capt. Sears, the recorder of the Court of Inquiry, has been allowed to testify as to what Whittaker said to him and to refresh his memory by referring to Whittaker's testimony—in other words he has read that testimony. Expert Hagan showed Whittaker's writing in a stereopticon. The specimens were magnified 400 diameters. While Mr. Hagan stood in the strong light the letters "You will be fixed" were printed in strong relief on the back of his bald head. The witness pointed out a thumb mark on the envelope of the note of warning, which, he said, was not made by a greasy thumb, but by a person with an oily skin. He had magnified the marks of greasy thumbs, and found that they made a continuous parallel dermal marks, whereas the dermal marks on the note of warning were not continuous lines, and were made by a person with a peculiar skin.

Expert Ames testified that the disguise in the note of warning consisted largely in the deliberation with which it was written. He had not the slightest doubt that the note of warning and the specimens were written by one and the same hand—Whittaker's. The writing of the note was almost identical with that of Whittaker's letter to Major Westar.

Mr. Gayler thought the note of warning was undoubtedly written in a disguised hand, and that its author was the author of the specimens—Whittaker. He presented an exhibit in the shape of a made-up note of warning, differing from that of expert Ames in that no letter was used in its composition that was not found in the specimens of Whittaker's handwriting.

The New York Herald after pointing out that the Court-martial, by its removal from the cramped quarters it formerly occupied in the Army Building to room No. 100, on the 4th floor of the Post Office building, gets relief from the constant din of passing vehicles that deafened the ears on the ground floor of the Houston street building, adds:

Good fortune seems to have attended the officers connected with the Whittaker affair from the beginning. It is true Gen. Schofield attributes his removal in midwinter from West Point to a distant post to his part in it, and the young officers at the Military Academy are falling like leaves before the besom with which Gen. Howard is now clearing the way for the new order of things he proposes to institute. But Lieut. Sears, the recorder of the Court of Inquiry, received his promotion to a captaincy in the Engineer Corps during the progress of the Whittaker case; Lieut. Tillman, a member of the court, was made Professor of Chemistry at the Military Academy shortly after the case closed, and now promotions are falling thick and fast upon the members of the present Court-martial. Capt. Frank was hardly warm in his seat before he was major of the 1st Artillery. Lieut.-Col. Lugenebel exchanged his silver leaves for the spread eagle just in time to be retired on his colonel's pay, and, according to recent orders published at Washington, Lieut.-Col. Brannan, of the 1st Artillery, will now mount the national bird upon his broad shoulders as colonel of the 4th Artillery. Thus the court, when judged as Courts-martial usually are by the rank of its members, grows constantly in dignity and importance.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHICAGO, March 21, 1881.

To Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Commanding officer at Fort Bliss says report from reliable authority has reached him that Indians massacred thirty persons and burned nineteen wagons at Puerto-del-Chicoate, near Janos, Old Mexico, about sixty miles south of our territory.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

A White River, Col., letter to the N. Y. Herald, under date of March 2, says: For the past three months the actions of the Ute Indians have clearly indicated their intention of "resurrecting the hatchet" and going on the war path. The officers and soldiers here have thought that they would be removed this spring, but the most of them have now concluded that this is the place they are likely to be needed, and consider their removal exceedingly doubtful. They are comfortably quartered, however; the hunting and fishing are excellent, and I think they would not be disappointed were they to receive notice that they would remain. Col. Moore, the commander of the post, has caused the erection of a small fort on the top of a high bluff just south of the post and on the opposite side of the river. This was an excellent move in the right direction. He don't propose to be caught asleep. He says it is a commanding position, and that if there is any benefit to be derived from it he proposes that the troops shall have it, not the Indians. He has named the new fort Fort Savage, after the Sergeant who built it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE RANK OF PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It was with no little pleasure that the writer perused the decision of Attorney-General Devens, in the case of P. A. Surg. Ames, published in your last issue. The competitive examination in the promotion of assistant surgeons, even though it possessed the sanction of law, which it does not, would be a most unjust proceeding. A competitive examination, in order to be just, should only take place between those who have had equal advantages to prepare themselves for such an examination. Is such the case or has such ever been the case with assistant surgeons prior to promotion? The most superficial examination will answer this question in the negative. We will illustrate: A and B enter the Navy about the same time. A, after a few months' shore duty, is ordered to sea and remains on a foreign station until his promotion is due; B, in the meanwhile, has been fortunate enough to be stationed for the most of his time in one of our larger cities, or some other shore station where he possesses every advantage for study. When promotion becomes due A returns home and is ordered before the board, probably within a month or two of his return. B is also ordered up for examination. Presuming that B has anything like the intellectual power that A has, can there be, with justice, a competitive examination between the two. This is not an exaggerated case, and there is not a single date among the passed assistant surgeons which does not furnish illustrations of it. JUSTICE.

"THE WHAT IS IT?"

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: This brings us to a consideration of the question, "A little more than kin and less than kind," a sort of "quasi," uncommissioned officer, in contradistinction to the commissioned officer on the one hand and the non-commissioned or "ordinary private soldier" on the other.

As in common parlance we speak (without contradiction of terms) of "an ungentlemanly act," thereby qualifying the act as one done by a gentleman (who, for the time, forfeits our consideration); so do we in the same way, strictly, technically, legally, and in most unmillitary language describe the cadet as *undone* by the Court of Claims. He may, it is admitted, do "duty in such places and on such service as the President may direct," but he will at least escape assignment under the Secretary of War to duty as regimental school teacher or hospital steward. Whether it would be safe for him to refuse the performance of these duties under orders of higher authority does not appear. We think not in view of what follows.

Indeed, the late opinion of the Court of Claims, bearing upon the status of the cadet, has not failed to show that in taking notice of "passing events" and "the commonly understood meaning of the words," that the court holds that the public at large does not appreciate the legal military attitude of cadets, and does not understand how, "being soldiers," they are ready to perform any and every duty of an enlisted man for the whole period of their service; if so required.

There is certainly something very vague in the term enlistment, and the court admits that if in order to carry out the undoubted legislative will it had been necessary, a cadet could have been treated and considered "as an enlisted man for the purposes of section 1342, Revised Statutes."

It was hoped that the same liberality might have been extended for the purposes of the act of July 18, 1878, and in this connection we are reminded of the story of the old Louisiana mistress. She had a system which worked admirably, so she said. A system of rewards and punishments for her slaves. If reported at the close of day for insubordination and idleness she had them flogged, and that was her punishment; if obedient and industrious they were not flogged, and that was her reward.

Taking note therefore of "passing events" we find in late Congressional debates and acts, a disposition to place all officers on the same footing in regard to longevity estimates; and it strikes us that by some concert of action the injustice done a certain class between July, 1878, and July, 1881, can be, and will be rectified. F.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I find in an English paper a letter from a correspondent in regard to "reduced non-commissioned officers," from which I extract as follows:

"Commanding officers of late have found very great difficulty in replacing their old non-commissioned officers whose period of service has expired, and the inducements held out to them to remain are not considered sufficient."

"A case occurred recently of a first-class staff sergeant being reduced to the grade of sergeant, and later on being reduced to the ranks for the second and third offence respectively in a service of over sixteen years, of which sixteen years has been as a non-commissioned officer. Such cases as this occurring in a depot (strength 290 all ranks), composed of nearly all recruits, is enough to deter any soldier from taking a stripe, or old non-commissioned officers from remaining in the service, as at the caprice of an officer he may be thrown back into the ranks after years of hard struggle in all parts of the world."

"What I would suggest is that a non-commissioned officer of years' standing, if he commits an offence which necessitates his reduction to the ranks—would it not be better to transfer the man on reduction to another corps, or discharge him from the service, as by leaving him in the corps in which he served he is held in ridicule by men whom duty has compelled at times to have punished, and is also liable to be detailed for fatigue and other duty (which the length of time he may have been a non-commissioned officer, entirely unfit him for."

"By transferring a man to another corps it would give him an opportunity of redeeming his character, and regaining (by zealously performing his duty) what he has lost (and which may be denied him in his present corps) the service thereby retaining a good non-commissioned officer."

With allowance for the differences between the services the foregoing would apply very well to our own non-commissioned officers. Respectfully, X.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE BATTLE OF CIENEGUILLA.

EARLY in the spring of 1854 the Utes and Jicarilla Apaches of New Mexico combined for the purpose of mischief, and with about two hundred and seventy-five warriors started for the Abiquiu country, avoiding the garrisons at Forts Union and Taos. Learning the state of affairs, Col. Cooke, commanding the District, at Fort Union, directed they be prevented from crossing the Rio Grande westward. Lieut. John W. Davidson, 1st Dragoons, was accordingly ordered out with the effective strength of Cos. F and I, numbering sixty men, to prevent the crossing. Davidson started the evening of the 29th of March, 1854, and after marching all night with the exception of two hours' rest at the Mexican hamlet Cieneguilla, early the morning of the 30th, struck the trail of the Indians leading up the Embuda Mountains. The Indians were camped on one of its spurs, in a very rocky, broken country, covered with fallen timber and tangled underbrush.

So soon as the troops came in sight, the Indians howled defiance, commenced beating their war-drums, and dared the troops to fight. There was but one thing to do. Davidson dismounted his men (five had been detached in the morning, down the river, so that but fifty-five were in the action), leaving Asst. Surgeon D. L. Magruder with ten men, in charge of the horses, and attacked the camp. The Indians were driven out with the loss of nine killed, and the troops had three wounded. While the troops were in the camp, the Indians swarmed between them and their comrades below and assailed both detachments. The hill and camp could have been held by the troops but at a loss of Magruder and his whole party.

Davidson therefore concluded to cut his way down the hill, which was accomplished with little loss, and the two parties were joined. Then ensued a fierce contest. The troops were armed with the musketoon and Harper's Ferry pistol, swivel ramrod; the Indians with bows and arrows and the Hawkins rifle, superior arms. After this fierce contest of two hours and a half, after joining, losing twenty-two killed and twenty-three wounded, including both the officers, stripping the cart ridge boxes of the dead and wounded of ammunition, to prolong the action, Davidson determined to retreat, which was done in good order, carrying off all the wounded.

The following is the report of the Department Commander, the order of the Secretary of War, and other papers explanatory of the action:

HEADQ. DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO, }
ALBUQUERQUE, April 1, 1854. }

Lieut. Col. L. Thomas, A. A. G., Hdqrs. of the Army, New York:

COLONEL: I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of the General-in-Chief, a copy of a report from Major Blake, 1st Dragoons, very unsatisfactory as regards particulars.

The Indians, Jicarilla Apaches and Utes, have managed to combine a force of two hundred and fifty warriors, and have unexpectedly attacked a company of Dragoons, sixty strong, about twenty-five miles from Fernandez de Taos, under the command of Lieut. J. W. Davidson, 1st Dragoons, and succeeded, after a desperate conflict, in overwhelming it. Lieut. Davidson and Asst. Surg. Magruder, both wounded, returned from the battle-field with about seventeen men, most of them wounded.

The troops displayed a gallantry seldom equalled in this or any other country, and the officer in command, Lieut. Davidson, has given evidence of soldiery in the highest degree creditable to him. To have sustained a deadly contest of three hours, when he was so greatly outnumbered, and then to have retired with the fragment of a company, crippled up, is amazing, and calls for the admiration of every true soldier.

To prevent further disaster, I have ordered Lieut.-Colonel Cooke, 2d Dragoons, to take the field, with about two hundred dragoons, and a company of artillery armed with rifles.

If hostilities are continued, and I have little doubt such will be the case, I will be forced to call upon the Governor of this Territory for two or three companies of volunteers.

It is very desirable that a strong mounted force, with a good supply of horses, be sent out early in the spring.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, etc.,

JNO. GARLAND, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Comd'g.

WAR DEPT., ADJT.-GEN. OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1854. }

General Orders No. 9.

The Secretary of War has received from the Departments of Texas and New Mexico the official accounts of the engagements which have recently taken place between detachments of the Army and hostile bands of the war-like tribes of Indians inhabiting those regions of country. In these various encounters, the conduct of Lieut.-Col. F. St. George Cooke, 2d Dragoons, 1st Lieut. John W. Davidson, 1st Dragoons, 2d Lieut. David Bell, 2d Dragoons, 2d Lieut. George B. Crosby, Mounted Riflemen, and Sergts. C. H. McNally, John Green, and John Williams, of the same regiment, severally in command on the different occasions, merits special praise. The gallantry, fortitude, and devotion exhibited by the troops in every instance of combat and in the most arduous pursuit of the enemy, are creditable to this Army, and receive the marked approbation of the President and of this Department.

The measures adopted by Brevet Major-Gen. Smith and

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Garland, respectively in command of the Military Departments of Texas and New Mexico, are approved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. J. FREEMAN, Asst. Adj't-Gen.

HEADQ. DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO, }
SANTA FE, March 26, 1856. }

Orders No. 3.

1. The Court of Inquiry, whereof Col. L. E. Bonneville, 3d Infantry, is president, instituted by Department Orders No. 1, of 1856, at the request of Capt. John W. Davidson, 1st Regiment of Dragoons, "to enquire into the truth or falsity of certain injurious statements made against him by 1st Lt. David Bell, of the 1st Cavalry, as contained in a letter addressed by Lieut. Bell to Lieut. Robert Williams, 1st Regiment of Dragoons, has reported the finding and opinion, viz.:

"The evidence upon the record justifies the court in expressing the following as its opinion on the merits of the case:

"1st—That Capt. John W. Davidson, 1st Dragoons, could not, under the circumstances, with honor, have avoided the battle near Cieneguilla, on the 30th of March, 1854.

"2d—That in the battle he exhibited skill in his mode of attacking a greatly superior force of hostile Indians, and prudence and coolness and courage, throughout a protracted engagement, and, finally, when he was obliged to retire from the field, owing to the great odds opposing him, the losses he had sustained and the scarcity of ammunition, his exertions to bring off the wounded men, merit high praise.

"3d—That his official report of the battle, far from claiming more than that to which he was justly entitled, is, rather, one entirely worthy the character of a modest and gallant gentleman. And the court is further of the opinion, that the statements in the letter of Lieut. Bell, which convey an impression of Capt. Davidson's conduct in the battle of Cieneguilla, contrary to what are above expressed, are without foundation."

2. The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the foregoing case, having been duly submitted, the following are the orders thereon: "The proceedings and findings of the Court of Inquiry are approved."

On a careful review of the whole evidence in this case, I feel constrained to remark, that the accusations present the appearance of malicious criticisms upon the conduct of an officer who has shown himself gallant in the field; and to prevent such criticisms in future, the tendencies of which are injurious to private and official character, some further action, in connection with this case, appears to be necessary; but as the accusing party is beyond the limits of this Department, such action is beyond my control.

JNO. GARLAND, Brevet Brig.-General,
Comd'g Dept. New Mexico.

STATEMENT OF ASST. SURG. MAGRUDER, U. S. A.

As to the attack and resistance of the troops, in my opinion, though it may not be worth much, the attack was a very gallant one, and the resistance of the men afterwards, with some two or three exceptions, a good one; and had they been armed with an efficient weapon, instead of the musketoon, I have no doubt we should have remained in possession of the field.

The retreat, when made, was absolutely necessary, and the only recourse left to save the lives of those yet living. It is my firm belief that, had we remained three minutes longer, all to a man would have been cut off. It gives me, I assure you, most unfeigned pleasure to be able to state, in compliance with your request, what was my impression of your conduct during this engagement—that I considered it most gallant, and as unsurpassed for daring and cool bravery.

During the whole engagement your person was most conspicuously exposed, as you were all the while moving from place to place, giving the necessary orders to and cheering the men; as, I recollect, more than once, speaking to you of your danger, and asking you to be more careful of your life, as the safety of all depended upon you. You replied as often, that it was necessary, and hence your own life was nothing.

SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY'S OFFICE,
SANTA FE, N. M., October 24, 1854. }

Lieut. John W. Davidson, U. S. Dragoons:

SIR: Your letter of this date, in reference to the interview between his Excellency, Governor Meriwether, and the Jicarilla Chief, Chacon, at which I was present, has just been received, and it affords me much pleasure to be able to answer your queries.

During the interview, I reduced to writing, at the request of the Governor, the conversation that took place between him and Chacon, and, as they addressed each other through the medium of an interpreter, I had ample time to write down all that was said by either party with accuracy. In referring to the original notes of the interview, in speaking of the action at La Cieneguilla, Chacon made the following remarks:

"The Americans killed a chief, 'Pacheco,' and a ball cut out the entrails of a woman, who survived; a nephew of Sobu was also killed; about fifty Indians were killed at Cieneguilla."

The above is all that was said in reference to the loss of the Indians, and as I understood and so recorded it, referred particularly to the battle at La Cieneguilla. Hoping the information communicated will be entirely satisfactory,

I remain, very respectfully, etc.,

W. H. H. DAVIS, Sec'y Territory of New Mexico.

COLONEL MELINE'S ACCOUNT IN 1856.

Gen. Davidson, 2d Cavalry, remains in command of the camp. He has seen long and arduous duty on this part of the frontier. As lieutenant in the 1st Regiment U. S. Dragoons, he served in New Mexico for many years; and in 1854, commanded a detachment that had, with the Jicarilla Apaches, one of the most desperate fights in our Indian record. The action took place in the Embuda Mountains, some twenty miles southwest of Taos. With sixty men, he fought two hundred and forty warriors, in a craggy mountain defile of their own choosing. No better position could have been taken by the savages in the entire range. They were, moreover, on foot and without their families. The fight was long and desperate, and Lt. Davidson was obliged to draw off his men with a loss of twenty killed and left on the field; and of the surviving party, thirty-six, including himself wounded.

Kit Carson, in speaking of the affair, says: "Nearly every person engaged in, and who survived that day's bloody battle, has since told me that his commanding officer never once sought shelter, but stood manfully exposed to the aim of the Indians, encouraging his men, and apparently unmindful of his own life. In the retreat, he was as cool and collected as if under the guns of his fort; the only anxiety he exhibited was for the safety of his remaining men."

In these times when we read of so many Indian battles it may not be uninteresting to publish this one, with such remarks as you think appropriate, fought so many years ago, and which was saved from being a massacre by the conduct of its officers. DRAGOON.

(From our London Correspondent.)

THE GENERAL MUDDLE.

I HAVE just returned from the House of Commons, where I had leisure to observe the sort of people who at present rule the British Empire. All that I can say is that it is a matter of sincere congratulation that our great colonies are free from the legislation of such a lot. They sit packed like herrings in a tub on the right of the speaker, and howl with one accord in favor of the demolition of everything which used in our eyes, and I believe in the eyes of the world, to make England great and respected. An honorable member for an Irish county denounced their clamor as "beastly bellowing," which caused great uproar and certainly was language slightly unparliamentary. As a rule, they are a short, Dutch built set of men, with short necks, exactly what one meets with at any vestry meeting. Very respectable gentlemen, and well fitted to legislate on parish matters, but incapable of seeing beyond the bounds of the parish. Mr. Gladstone looked old and wan, with a black skull-cap. He answered question after question on trivial matters with extraordinary verbosity, showing the eminent qualities he possesses as a leading vestryman. The struggle now going on is one between the Norman ruling element and the Anglo-Saxon vestry element. The latter have gained the upper hand, and I believe will keep it. Our working classes, who now have the power virtually in their hands, prefer these people to represent and rule them—and I must say your readers will agree with me when I say they, like spaniels, take kindly to the thrashings we are getting. They are obsequious under the lash and are anxious to scuttle out of Afghanistan, and patch up any peace offered to them on the terms of an enemy. How long this will go on remains to be seen. I am inclined to think it is permanent, and marks an important era in English history; being the commencement of our decline. Your readers may think these views of our decline obnoxious to the class I mention. By no means; their views are that England has no business anywhere but in England, and they applaud the decline, and think it a lamentable error that the Empire should be retained. It is, they say, a phantom raised by "Jingoes," and should accordingly be dissipated.

The Cape Colony know this well. This colony governs itself; they have shaken off the vestrymen; but Natal is under these, and they are dealing with it and its neighbors in the Transvaal, after their own fashion, and are about to patch up a peace, after having, vestry-like, withdrawn all the soldiers in the country, and then sent them out again in dribbles when too late! The Cape Colony is congratulating itself on its freedom from the vestrymen, and has sent a sharp rebuke at some interference between them and the Basutos. They have the whip hand and will keep it. They will yet conquer and rule the Basutos, but no doubt at great sacrifice; but then, it is a war for existence for them. Meantime our *Globe* newspaper favors us with the song of the vestry as follows:

"Give up the Transvaal,
Give up Candahar,
Give up old Gibraltar,
Colonies afar.

"Give up all to taxes,
Give up all for cash;
Honor! pooh!—"repudiate!"
Let it go to smash!

"Give up, while each country,
Germany and France,
Jeers!—But pay the piper,
He will make you dance!

"Give up freedom! manhood!
All that's honored fling
Away—For a surplus
Give up everything!"

We are all full of admiration for the brave Boers. There can, however, be no doubt that they have hitherto outnumbered our men in every engagement, to say nothing of the fact, which is now quite clear, that any one Boer is a match for, not only Tommy Atkins from Whitechapel, but his brother along with him. Their shooting powers are such that our men go down like ninepins. Notwithstanding this the 58th were on the point of getting in amongst them in the first attempt to storm their position; and I mention it as a curious fact that the failure of their charge was mainly due to the utterly prostrate condition of the men from trying to keep up with their mounted officers when ascending the hill. Let it be a lesson to all mounted officers who read this.

To the Boers is due a new feature in warfare, viz.: that good cool shooting can do more than is generally supposed, and I am mistaken if we shall not hear more about various kinds of target practice all round. By the time you get this the telegraph will have told you if General Wood has made peace, or recommenced hostilities. In a military point of view the latter would be very interesting, as the General is skillful and knows his enemy well; he has, moreover, about 1200 cavalry and is deservedly known for his rapid cavalry movements. I must not close this letter without pointing out that the true cause of this war lies in the "social institution," the same irrepressible "colored gentleman" that set your North and South at a four years' death struggle. The Boers make use of the natives, nominally "apprentices," in a manner which is inconsistent with our slavery abolition societies on the one hand and the neighboring tribes on the other; hence continual hot-water all round, accompanied by occasional shootings. A full end of this was made on annexation and the strings drawn pretty tight, while the troops were withdrawn pretty freely. No fault was found with our presence, our rule and our money, till it was brought home to every Boer family that the black was to be viewed in the same light and treated as any other subject of her Majesty, from the Duke sitting in the House of Lords to the Zulu boy driving the ox in the Boer's cart.

This detestable idea was actually put in full practice by our magistrates throughout the Transvaal, and then the fat got into the fire.

PALL MALL.

LETTER FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 26, 1881.

The following is a list of the officers of the 1st Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, in this harbor:

Col. F. T. Dent (on sick leave).
Major R. T. Frank (on Whittaker court).
Col. J. Hammond, (surgeon).
Capt. J. A. Finley, (asst. surgeon).
Capt. F. E. Taylor, commanding Co. E; also comd'g post.
Capt. C. P. Eakin, commanding Co. F.
Capt. J. P. Sanger, commanding Co. K.
Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, commanding Co. B.
1st Lieut. and Adjutant, J. M. K. Davis.
1st Lieut. and Reg. Q. M., J. W. Dillenback, also Post Q. M.
1st Lieut. A. Capron, Co. K.
1st Lieut. W. Van Ness, Co. B.
1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, Co. E.
1st Lieut. John Pope, Co. E.
1st Lieut. F. S. Rice, Co. K.
2d Lieut. A. Slaker, Co. K.
2d Lieut. F. Marsh, Co. F.
2d Lieut. F. S. Harlow, Co. K.
2d Lieut. S. Stuart, Co. B.
2d Lieut. C. J. Bailey, Co. F.
Sergt. Major Bowcor, Quartermaster-Sergt. Ellsworth; Com. miliary-Sergt. G. Zimmerman; Ordnance-Sergt. Hoar; Hospital Steward Son'enfels.
In charge of the Post Schools, Lieut. S. Stewart.
School Teachers, Sergt.-Major Howcott and Corpl. John Roe.
Post Librarian, Corpl. Timothy Mahoney.
1st Sergt. of Cos.: Co. K, Schenckman; Co. E, E. Lane; Co. F, G. Robinson; Co. B, E. Muller.

Surgeon Thomas M. Potter, U. S. N., has been in town as the guest of Dr. W. L. Wheeler.

Paymaster Zachary T. Brown, U. S. N., and family, have been visiting their relatives here for several days.

Lieut. Commander Steadman, U. S. N., who is permanently residing here, is the efficient secretary of the Newport Protective Sanitary Association.

Major Frank E. Taylor, U. S. A., has returned to his duties at Fort Adams.

Capt. T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., in command at the Torpedo station, has been in Washington for the past ten days.

The Revenue Cutter *Samuel Dexter*, Capt. Irish, stationed at this port, will complete her winter's cruising orders next week. The officers of this vessel are:

Capt. Joseph Irish; 1st Lieut. Robert Barstow; 2d Lieut. John U. Rhodes; 3d Lieut. Francis M. Dunwoody; Chief Engineer Andrew L. Harrison; 2d Assistant Engineer Oliver P. Remick.

ADDITIONAL PERSONALS.

LIEUT.-COL. ROGER JONES, Asst. Inspector-General, has been absent from Washington for several days, on a tour of inspection at Pittsburgh, Norfolk, and other points. He returns to Headquarters this week.

The *Baltimore Sun* says: "The authorities at the Naval Academy have consented to loan brass instruments to an amateur brass band which is to be organized shortly in Annapolis."

A MATTER of no little interest to the young gentlemen who are now, or who may be in future, candidates for military honors has recently occasioned much excitement among the cadets of the Military Academy. At the last January examination Cadet Patterson, of the 1st class, who was also, we believe, a cadet captain, was found deficient in law, and on recommendation of the Academic Board was discharged from the Academy. The record of Cadet Patterson shows that during his first year at the Academy his general merit was very good, as he stood above the middle of his class in his studies, 31 in a class of 77, and his conduct must have been excellent, as he received no demerits for the entire year. In his second, or third class, year his general merit was excellent, as he stood among the first fifteen in a class of sixty-eight members, and he received but twenty-one demerits for the year. In the third, or second class, year, his general merit was fair, having fallen from number fourteen to number thirty-seven in his class of fifty-nine members. At the January examination, in his fourth, or first class, year, he was found deficient, as stated, and he was discharged. It is a very rare thing for the Academic Board to find a first classman deficient, and it is still more rare to discharge one who had held the honorable position of captain in the corps of cadets. The officers and professors who compose the Academic Board have persistently declined to recommend that Cadet Patterson be turned back, and unless he is reinstated by some higher authority his military career must be considered as ended for the present. We have no positive knowledge of the motives which actuated the Academic Board in this case, and we can only guess at the causes which have produced this misfortune to the young gentleman. The officers and professors at West Point have, with one or two exceptions, been cadets in their day. They can all realize how terribly they would have felt had they been dismissed at any time, and particularly after they had become first classmen; and unless there is some very good reason for their action in this case it would not have been taken. We have said that we could only guess at the causes. We know that it is sometimes occurs that from some cause or another a cadet becomes reckless and careless, and if he is in one of the two higher classes he is inclined to believe that he will not be sent away for anything but flagrant deficiency or great offences against discipline. Cadet Patterson, who received no demerits for the whole of his first, or fourth class, year, received nearly fifty in the first six months of his fourth, or first class, year, and his general merit had dropped from number fourteen to nearly the foot of his class. The members of the first class of the corps of cadets have made a statement "to whom it may concern," in the case of Mr. Patterson, and they beg that he may remain and graduate with them. But up to this time the Academic Board, which, as General Howard

says, "showed a good deal of sympathy for Mr. Patterson, saw no reason for changing its verdict." In answer to a statement that Mr. Patterson is of an insubordinate disposition fifty-three members of his class unite in the following: "We, his classmates, who have been in close association with him during the whole of his stay here, believe the Board to be laboring under a mistaken impression, and that he is quite the contrary of insubordinate. His record of discipline is equal to if not above the average. He has always had the reputation of being one of the most careful men in the class, and has held the highest offices in the battalion of cadets continuously through the different grades, until within a few days of the January examination. Therefore we, as a class, desire to vouch for his good character as to subordination and discipline, and hope he may be allowed to graduate with us in June, believing that he would make an efficient and capable officer of the Army." Mr. Patterson, who is now in his 25th year, was appointed from Virginia.

The *Philadelphia Telegraph* says: Prince Bismarck's sons give their father unceasing anxiety, not only from their notorious profligacy, but from the difficulty he finds in keeping them on terms with his army and diplomatic associates. The current intelligence, therefore, of the elopement of Count Herbert Bismarck, the Chancellor's eldest son, with the Princess Elizabeth of Carlsbad Bentheim, wife of the chief of one of the foremost Prussian aristocratic families, while a scandal of the first magnitude, is not a matter of surprise. There is no end to the scandals connected with his name. He has acquired a high reputation as a duelist. On the 13th of July, 1874, on the very day that the attack was made on the Chancellor's life by the fanatic Kullman, Count Herbert distinguished himself by fighting a duel at Dusseldorf with an infantry officer named Zarskow. The encounter took place at 6 o'clock in the morning, at ten paces distance, the weapons used being pistols. Three shots were to have been exchanged, but at the first fire young Bismarck shot his adversary in the abdomen, the wound resulting in death two hours afterwards. Count Herbert was born at Berlin on the 29th of December, 1849; and Count William at Frankfurt-on-the-Main on the 1st of August, 1852. Count Wilhelm is reputed to be even more refractory and profligate than his elder brother. He is too young to conceal his excesses, and too blunt even if he were not. He is of the impression that his father holds Germany in fee simple, and if that doesn't give him the right to do as he pleases, what can? So he does as he pleases, and he pleases to do exactly what the world in general holds to be low and very debasing. His haunts are more notorious for democratic viciousness than aristocratic seclusion. Herbert is rather fine looking as his race go, but Wilhelm is dump, blear of eye, scorbutic of visage, and coarse of manner generally.

GEN. SHERMAN entertained at dinner, Saturday, fifteen guests, among them Secretaries Lincoln and Hunt, Justice Woods, Generals Brown, Benét, and Hazen, Surgeon-General Barnes, the Chilean Minister, and Hon. L. P. Morton.

The total receipts of the committee on the Inaugural ceremonies at Washington were \$39,066 and the disbursements \$25,568.25, leaving a balance of \$13,497.75, which will be returned to subscribers. The sum of \$10,032.47 was expended on account of the reception, ball, and promenade concert, for building temporary structures, gas-fitting, plumbing, etc., decorating, paying employees, printing invitations, etc.; \$8,042.82 was expended on street decorations; \$3,881.90 on account of illuminations and fire works, and \$2,221.36 for the miscellaneous expenses of the committee, leaving \$1,899.64 in the hands of the treasurer to meet outstanding claims. The chairman of the committee in his report says:

"The entire arrangements connected with the inaugural procession were cheerfully coufided to the Chief Marshal, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman. It need only be said that they were in all respects worthy his experience and record. The services of the corresponding secretary, Col. H. C. Corbin, cannot well be over estimated. His onerous duties were cheerfully, zealously, and effectively performed, and it is a matter of congratulation that the committee had the benefit of his valuable services."

Resolutions were passed thanking Gen. Sherman, Chairman Thompson, and Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. Army, corresponding secretary, for their untiring efforts towards making the Inaugural ceremonies a grand success. Mr. Thompson gave a dinner party on Friday, March 18th, at his residence in Washington. Among the guests were Gen. Sherman, Adj.-Gen. Drum, Col. H. C. Corbin, Col. A. F. Rockwell, Gen. D. G. Swaim, and Gen. W. B. Hazen.

The Annapolis correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, says: The present first class of cadet midshipmen, which will graduate in June, will be the largest class that has graduated at the Academy for a number of years. There are 77 members in the class, all of whom will in all probability receive their diplomas on the 10th of June. The examination begins on the 1st of June. There are 9 members of the class who have attained 85 per cent. of the multiple during the academic year, and these are distinguished on the merit roll as "stars" of the class. Their names in the regular order are: John W. Schock, Pennsylvania; Joseph J. Woodward, at large; Joseph H. Linnard, Pennsylvania; John A. Hoogewerf, at large; Fred. C. Rider, Rhode Island; John L. Rees, Michigan; Lincoln Karmang, Pennsylvania; Francis E. Sutton, New York; Robert B. Dashiell, at large. The last named is a son of Prof. Julius Dashiell, of St. John's College, Annapolis. The graduating class of cadet engineers has 25 members. There are no "stars" in this class. Two of the members of this class died during the year—Cadets Wm. Lang and L. F. Whittle.

It may be recollected that at a meeting of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, held at Boston, Sept. 13, 1880, a committee was appointed to take charge

of the roll of members parading on the 17th of that month, the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Boston, and to collect documents relating to the celebration, and such other documents and material as might be desirable; also, to obtain original papers upon twenty or more subjects of present interest, and have the whole enclosed in a copper box, to be addressed to the commander of 1880; this box, with other matter, to be enclosed in another, addressed to the commander of 1890, with a request that the box for 1880 shall be properly cared for and passed on unopened to their successors. Amongst the papers selected by the committee to be procured is one upon "The Army" (No. 19), which Col. A. M. Baudol, of the 1st U. S. Art'y, stationed at Fort Warren, Mass., kindly consented to furnish. We learn that Col. Baudol has already submitted the paper, which has elicited an acknowledgment from the committee as follows:

Boston, March 21, 1881.

MY DEAR COLONEL: In the name of the committee on "Box to be transmitted to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of 1880," I have to thank you for the very able, interesting, and handsomely prepared paper you have sent us relating to the "Army of the United States."

When your manuscript shall be disentombed by those who will occupy our places a hundred years hence, I have no doubt if we are lockers on in some invisible shape, we shall see it printed in full and read in the newspapers of the day, that it is one of the most interesting and instructive documents that has appeared in relation to the olden time.

GEN. GRANT has sent in his resignation as President of the World's Fair committee. The Allentown (Penn.) Register reports that he has lately bought a farm of 104 acres in Radnor Township, Delaware County, Penn.

LIEUT. E. B. HUBBARD, 2d Artillery, stationed at U. S. Barracks, Washington, whose name has been sent in for the vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, is highly spoken of as an efficient officer, and much esteemed by his brother officers.

CAPT. EMMET CRAWFORD, 3d U. S. Cavalry, writing to the Cheyenne Leader in regard to the Fort D. A. Russell liquor petition, published in another column of the JOURNAL, says: I notice, published in your issue of to-day, a petition addressed to the President of the United States, signed by the enlisted men of this post, requesting that the order lately issued prohibiting the sale of liquor at military posts, may not be revoked. As an officer of the Army, I must say that I think the order a good one, and I entirely agree with all that is contained in the petition of the men to the President, and I hope the order will remain in force and not be revoked or modified in any way. I am not one of those officers who believe in depriving the soldier of liquor at military posts or stations. I should like now to see an order issued, requiring the Subsistence Department of the Army to keep whiskey on hand for issue or sale to officers and men. By having such an order or regulation in the Subsistence Department, only one brand of whiskey would be furnished, and that would be the best. Whiskey issued or sold in this manner would be under the entire control of the commanding officer, and in my opinion would be a benefit to the Service. By all means let the present order prohibiting the sale of liquor remain in force.

An exhaustive memoir, comprising several volumes, is now in course of publication in France on the campaigns of Hannibal, the Carthaginian General, which proved so nearly fatal to Rome's military ambition. St. Evremont shows that Hannibal had only 18,000 veterans fit for service when he descended like a thunderbolt upon the Italian peninsula and dictated terms of peace at the gates of the Roman capital. His success in various campaigns, over Consul after Consul, was the natural sequel of superior organization, an immeasurably better cavalry service, better disciplined and munitioned infantry, superior engineering, and more reliable artillery. For the neurobalists of ancient armies, whose thongs of hide could not endure moisture, Hannibal substituted engines provided with powerful metallic springs that were not affected by climatic conditions, and at least one of his decisive victories was due to this simple improvement in war engines. The cause of Hannibal's final failure was the constant interference of the civil authorities with his plans of operation; and how this may defeat the best conceived plans and paralyze the energies of the ablest generals, the earlier records of our own Civil War abundantly evince. But for this cause, Carthage, not Rome, would have been the mistress of the ancient world.—A. Y. Times.

GEN. JOSEPH LANE is critically ill at his home in Roseburg, Oregon.

At a regular meeting of the New York Cremation Society, held at the Cooper Union, Tuesday evening, March 22, Chaplain J. D. Bengless, U. S. N., presiding, Dr. H. M. Welles, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Joseph M. Calif, U. S. A.; Lieutenants F. A. Miller and Bradley A. Fluke, U. S. N., were with several others proposed for membership. Medical Inspector Bloodgood, U. S. N., was also present.

The "American Antiquary" for January publishes an article by the Rev. S. D. Pelt on "Military Architecture of the Emblematic Mound Builders."

THE Cheyenne Leader of March 17 says: Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, assistant quartermaster, passed through Cheyenne yesterday on his way home from Fort Steele to Washington, being under orders to report to the quartermaster-general. . . . Lieut. Baxter, 3d Cavalry, will soon resign his commission. He is now on leave and has recently been married to the daughter of a wealthy railroad man of Tennessee. . . . Co. K, 4th U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Laramie, will give a grand ball in the company quarters next Thursday, March 17. Many invitations are being issued, and the invitation committee, Messrs. G. E. Cook, Richard Robinson and J. H. Bell, promise a first-class entertainment to all who may attend.

PRIVATE JOHN C. MOORE, of the Permanent Cavalry Recruiting Company at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (erroneously referred to as a commissioned officer of cavalry in the daily papers), is reported to have dropped dead while waltzing at a ball at Cincinnati at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, March 22.

No. 2 of the *Coeur d'Alene Spectator* continues the story called "Lina's Fête," a description of Capt. Sorenson's Topographical Map of Lake Coeur d'Alene and its Tributaries, a pretty little "Valentine" poem, and several interesting miscellaneous contributions. An article on "Work at the Post" says:

Building at this post is being pushed ahead as rapidly as a limited appropriation and inclement weather will admit. During the past year, nine sets of officers' quarters, two sets of company quarters, and the headquarters offices, have been carried from various stages of incompleteness to a nearly finished state. Two sets of company quarters, one set of band quarters, eight sets of N. C. staff quarters, eight sets of officers' quarters, and one chapel, besides the many shops and sheds necessary to a military post, have been erected from the foundation; of these, the N. C. staff quarters and one set of company quarters are quite finished, and one set of company quarters and four sets of officers' quarters nearly so. Our chapel is receiving the full attention of the carpenter force, and we hope soon to see it finished. In addition to the quarters, chapel and other buildings mentioned, a steam launch is in course of construction; she is intended for use in carrying produce, principally hay, from the settlements on the Coeur d'Alene and St. Joseph Rivers to this post. She is a very pretty boat, measuring 70 feet in length with 18 feet beam. She has been christened the *Ametia Wheaton*. Every foot of lumber used by us during the past year, was manufactured here, and the greater part of the work performed by the troops. When these facts are considered, together with the fact, that, during the greater part of last summer but two companies were stationed here, our readers can not think that our troops have been kept idle.

"W. M." gives some interesting reminiscences of military affairs in New Mexico in 1861, and of Gen. Canby, who commanded there in the early part of the war. Speaking of the advance in the winter of 1861 upon the territory of a hostile force from Texas, the article says: "To meet this force, Canby had about 1,200 effective regular soldiers, well officered. From this force, Fort Union, the depot, had to be guarded, and volunteer troops organizing in Colorado were expected to arrive in time to meet this rebel force. Col. Canby, with about 1,000 effective Regulars and Kit Carson's Regiment of Volunteers, took post early in January, 1862, at Fort Craig, N. M., there awaiting the movements of the rebels." The article is to be continued.

"LAGOO" tells an amusing story of the Georgia campaign: "The command had halted, for a short rest, at a small station on the Georgia Central Railroad, on the platform of which, stood several casks of molasses, with their heads stove-in. So soon as the command, 'Halt!' had been given, a general scramble was made for the casks. A tall, lank Hoosier, belonging to Co. I, jumped upon the platform and, by elbowing through the crowd, succeeded in reaching one of the casks, and bending over to dip up some of the sweet liquid in a cup, lost his balance by slipping on the slimy substance under his feet, and into the cask he plunged, neck and heels. Two of his comrades seized him by the legs, pulling him out on the platform. A more forlorn and wretched looking object never before was witnessed; he was bedaubed and beameared with the precious balm down below his waist—eyes, ears, and mouth completely filled. Such a shout as went up from his comrades never before was heard in those 'piny-woods.' By dint of digging and wiping his optics were found and opened, so that once more the poor wretch saw day-light. As the command resumed its march two soldiers were left with the man to 'police' and bring him to camp. The last I saw of the unfortunate fellow his two companions had rolled him in the sand and were combing him down with chips."

The late General Myer was very much annoyed by articles which appeared in the Washington *Capital*, reflecting upon his administration of the Signal Office. Since Gen. Hazen's appointment at least one article of similar character has appeared (in the Washington papers, criticising the order requiring the Signal Corps to parade on inauguration day. As the result of these articles Sergt. Theo. Van Heusen, one of the oldest members of the corps, has been placed in arrest at Fort Myer, and will be tried by Court-martial for scandalous conduct in publishing articles reflecting upon his superior officers. A Washington paper says of Van Heusen: "He is represented as one of the best meteorologists in the service, and to have faithfully discharged his duties during the past seven years in the main office on G street. Interesting developments are expected to result from the trial, as Van Heusen's friends are legion and wield strong influence."

CADET JAMES J. G. COOPER, of the third class, Naval Academy, took a severe cold inauguration day and has been lying ill with peritonitis ever since at the Ebbitt House, Washington. He has received the most careful medical attendance and nursing, and was improving at last account. Mrs. Admiral Stembel, who is stopping at the Ebbitt, has watched over the young man with all the tenderness and devotion of a mother. The Washington *Republican* says: "A physician has been sent from the Academy at Annapolis repeatedly to see him, and two from the naval service in this city have his case in charge. Senator Jones, of his State, goes up daily to his room, and Senator Call frequently. Mr. and Mrs. Willard are most kindly mentioned by all who know the circumstances for their considerate interest in their young guest. In the midst of the crowd that thronged his house when the boy was taken ill, Mr. Willard immediately vacated a large, quiet room for his accommodation."

The resignation of Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, assistant quartermaster, of his commission as first lieutenant 3d Cavalry, only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect February 21, 1881.

MAJ. A. H. NICKERSON, assistant adjutant-general, will be relieved by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army from duty in the Signal Office, March 31, 1881, and will then report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for duty in the Adjutant-General's office.

THE President has sent a message to the Senate, withdrawing the nomination of Capt. Richard L. Law to be a Commodore in the Navy, and also that of Capt. Milton Haxtun to take rank as a Captain in the Navy from Feb. 12, 1874.

An infant grandson of Admiral and Mrs. Stembel, Paul Stembel Schmidt, died March 9, at St. Paul, Minn. Less than two and a half months ago the birth of this boy was a great joy in the house of his parents. Admiral and Mrs. Stembel were then with them. It was an only son, born after an interval of fifteen years from the birth of a daughter, and was a fine, handsome child. Many expressions of condolence are tendered by the Washington friends of the Admiral and his wife, and of their daughter, who is remembered by their old friends as Miss Clara Stembel.—Washington *Republican*.

THE great desire of the negro visitors to Washington, says the New York *Times*, is to see Secretary Lincoln, and they flock to him in crowds, saying they want to shake hands with the son of the man who issued the emancipation proclamation.

MULVANY, a western artist of the Munich school, has painted a picture of Gen. Custer's last battle with the Indians. The general plan of the picture is described as that of a semi-circle of soldiers intrenched behind dead and dying horses, and surrounded by an innumerable horde of Sioux warriors. With the exception of three officers and perhaps half-a-dozen privates, the soldiers' faces cannot be seen, as they are turned to the foe. The barricade is irregular in outline, but preserves some semblance of a circle. The men kneel behind the horses, which have either been killed by the Indians or which the soldiers have themselves killed for shelter, and from this partial cover are making as brave a defence as they can. Outside of the enclosure a countless host of savages are pouring a deadly fire upon the little band. The artist has delineated that phase of Indian fighting which is most characteristic of the race. It is well known that an Indian never exposes his person unless the odds are overwhelming in his favor. Custer being in such a hopeless minority the foe expose themselves recklessly, and present many fine targets for the blue coats, not seeming to realize that some stray shots may waver that way and hurry them to a timely grave. Such, in brief, is the composition of the picture. Mr. Mulvany visited the scene of the massacre during the summer of 1879. He made sketches of the battlefield, and thoroughly acquainted himself with the habits of the Sioux Indians by visiting their lodges and from conversation with captive braves. He also became thoroughly conversant with the dress and accoutrements of the U. S. Cavalry, and obtained portraits and descriptions of General Custer and his officers.—Boston *Herald*.

OFFICERS of the Army registered at the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, during the week ending March 24, 1881: Major Charles H. Whipple, Pay Department, at 1221 2d st., present in obedience to orders to report to Paymaster-General; 1st Lieut. Russell H. Day, 6th Infantry, Capt. Wm. C. Rawolle, 2d Cavalry, and Bvt. Col. G. W. Schofield, Major 19th Cavalry, at Ebbitt House, on leave; Major Daniel N. Bush, Pay Department, at 812 12th street, till April 1, under orders to report to Paymaster-General; 2d Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, 6th Cavalry, at National Hotel, on leave; Brevet Col. Wm. E. Merrill, Major Engineers, at Ebbitt House till March 26, order of Chief of Engineers; 1st Lt. J. L. Fowler, 2d Cavalry, at Ebbitt House, on leave; Daniel Wilson, Post Chaplain at Fort Meade, Dakota, at 1114 11th street, on leave; Capt. Thos. Turtle, Engineers U. S. Army, from Baltimore, on official business; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. James A. Ekin, Lieut.-Col. Quartermaster's Department, at Arlington Hotel, on leave; 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, 1st Artillery, at Col. F. Van Vliet and Major Lord started out on the 18th Ebbitt House, on leave; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and Lieut.-Col. H. W. Wessels, retired, U. S. A., at the National Hotel.

QUITE a number of changes have taken place in the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, this week, incidentally connected with the detail of Capt. A. F. Rockwell, of that department, to the charge of public buildings and grounds, etc., at Washington. Major B. C. Card goes from San Antonio, where he has been stationed for several years, to Washington for duty as depot quartermaster, etc. Lieut.-Col. Chas. G. Sawtelle vacates the chief quartermastership of the Dept. of Columbia at Vancouver Barracks, and enters upon similar duties at the Headquarters Dept. of the South, Newport Barracks, Ky. Major G. B. Dandy, hitherto post quartermaster at Portland, Oregon, takes Lieut.-Col. Sawtelle's place at Vancouver Barracks. Major W. B. Hughes goes from St. Louis to San Antonio as chief quartermaster, Dept. of Texas, and Major E. D. Baker, now at San Antonio, takes Major Hughes's place at St. Louis. Major T. J. Eckerson is to relieve Capt. A. S. Kimball as depot quartermaster at Boston, the latter going to Portland, Ore., in place of Major Dandy. Capt. L. E. Campbell, now at San Antonio, Tex., has been ordered to remain there as depot quartermaster, vice Baker, removed to St. Louis.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of March 10, says: Lieut. H. H. Benham, 2d Infantry, left on the San Francisco steamer of the 9th, having in charge five military prisoners sentenced to Alcatraz. Col. G. L. Gillespie, of the U. S. Engineers, has received authority to proceed with improvements on Yaquina bay and the mouth of the Coquille river. . . . Lieut. Eltonhead, with Co. H, 21st Infantry, will come to Vancouver Barracks for station, upon the abandonment of

Fort Stevens, soon to take place. . . . Capt. H. H. Pierce, 21st Infantry, is still confined to his house by the sprained ankle he received in San Francisco a few weeks ago, but is recovering as fast as possible. . . . Capt. J. M. Dickson, Surgeon U. S. A., who was thrown from his horse in this city a short time ago, has been going on crutches since. He recovers from his bruises slowly. . . . Veterinary Surgeon R. B. Corcoran, 1st Cavalry, has been ordered from Walla Walla to Fort Colville, to examine the horses of Co. H, 1st Cavalry, which are affected with some epidemic. . . . Lieut. Fred. Schwatka, 3d Cav., who will be on a visit to his parents in Oregon in a short time, has been engaged by the Oregon and Washington Lyceum Bureau to deliver several lectures on this coast, and will deliver at least one in Vancouver. . . . Lieut. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Infantry, stationed at David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, and Mrs. Ebstein, have already been induced to join local talents in that vicinity in getting up various musical and theatrical entertainments, and some very high compliments have been paid them. They deserve them all. . . . A party from headquarters, including Gen. Frank Wheaton, Dept. Commander, Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Major J. A. Kress, Chief of Ordnance, and Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, Aide-de-Camp, yesterday went down to the mouth of the river, to make the final arrangements for the abandonment of Fort Stevens. They will visit Fort Canby before they return. . . . General J. H. Pollock, special inspector of Indian affairs, arrived on the Sound last week, on official business. . . . Orders have been issued for the discharge of all the civilian teamsters at Camp Spokane, their places to be filled by enlisted men.

THE Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, has been chosen as the orator of the day at the unveiling of the Farragut statue, which will take place April 25.

PERMISSION has been granted by the War Department to the women of Savannah, Ga., to hold a fair in the United States barracks at that place.

COMMANDER GLASS, of the United States sloop of war *Jamestown*, was married at San Francisco, March 18, to Miss Johnson, of Oakland, Cal.

THE *Bismarck Tribune*, of March 18, has a letter from Fort Buford, of March 8, reporting a great deal of sickness at Fort Custer, and saying: "Many deaths have occurred in a very short space of time; scarlet fever has made its appearance and there were sixteen cases in the post hospital at one time. There is an unusual heavy fall of snow and a sudden thaw is coming on. Indians (Crows), anticipating floods, have removed to elevated ground. . . . The Custer monument is at last under way for its destination. The troops at Custer are doing the work of removal."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bismarck Tribune* says: "I learn that the 6th Infantry may go from Colorado to Kansas, the 19th from Kansas to Dakota. The 7th and 17th Infantry having been many years in this Department, will probably go to California, Arizona, and New Mexico this year. The 8th, 15th and 10th Infantry will possibly move up this way. I merely give this as a rumor. The 7th and 17th regiments expect to move to a warmer country. It seems probable that the headquarters of the 11th Infantry will be removed and garrisoned at Custer, and perhaps also Keogh. The 5th Infantry will probably be sent towards Poplar Creek, being mounted and knowing the country therabouts so well, and besides, being a good fighting regiment."

THE *United Service* for April contains the following articles: Notes for a History of Steam Navigation, by Rear-Admiral G. H. Preble, U. S. N.; The Infantry of the British Army, by Capt. P. H. B. Salusbury; The Loss of the *Onida*, by Lieut.-Commander T. A. Lyons, U. S. N.; Conclusion of the Organization and employment of the German Artillery, by Major J. P. Sanger, U. S. A.; How Mariners May Co-operate With the Life Saving Service; Style in the Navy, by a Lieutenant, U. S. N.; The New Woven Cartridge Belt, by Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anson Mills, U. S. A.; The Example of Washington (Gen. O. O. Howard's recent address to the cadets at West Point.)

A NAUTICAL YARN WITH A MORAL.

SINCE the Battle of Dorking we know of no more audacious and successful attack by a hostile force upon an enemy slumbering in security, than that which is told in the *San Francisco Report*, regarding the piratical ironclad *Euterpe*. This vessel, commanded by Capt. Bennett, third son of the distinguished Earl of Tankerville, appeared in 1878, in the harbor of San Francisco, nominally in search of provisions. While there, a Mr. Bethell persuaded the millionaire banker, Mr. Flood, to go aboard the ship:

"I will have the men called to quarters, Bethell," said Captain Bennett, "and just show Mr. Flood how easily we can manoeuvre our big guns and, if we wanted to lay his city under contribution, rake its streets."

Mr. Flood, arm in arm with Capt. the Honorable Wilfred Bennett, paced slowly up and down the ship and listened to that officer as he explained the powers of his armament, the precision with which the great projectiles could be directed by a skilled crew, and the rapidity of fire which modern mechanical devices had secured.

"This shot, now, for instance, weighs 600 pounds, and fired with a reduced charge—say ninety pounds—would knock a hole in that castle there, Alcatraz, I think you call it, with perfect ease."

On returning to the cabin Mr. Flood was informed that they had decoyed him on board with a view to obtain for his release a ransom of a million dollars in gold coin. The proposition was for Mr. Bethell to return to San Francisco with Mr. Flood as a close prisoner and get the million dollars. Mr. Flood then said: "but suppose I refuse to carry out my bargain when I reach shore."

"Why, then, we will open fire on San Francisco. Here we lie, not four hundred yards from a populous city. If within the specified time you do not deliver the money I shall certainly open on the city with guns which will create a devastation that your million dollars would not compensate for."

Mr. Flood left for the shore and called together representatives of the National, State, and City governments to consult. Gen. McDowell said:

It is correct that our forts are very inadequate to prevent these gentlemen from carrying out their designs. In the next place, it is unfortunately true that no guns bear on this spot from Alcatraz; they all are designed to protect the approaches and face towards Sausalito and the Golden Gate. I have no garrison in Fort Point; in fact, most of my command is now in the Indian war now going on in Idaho. But even if they were here, the armament of Fort Point would be of no use against such a vessel as these gentlemen control. Some of the large guns, 15-inch smooth-bores, on the hill might be utilized, but they are, unfortunately, mounted on carriages of very old model and difficult to handle, and a quick vessel, well piloted, could run with impunity past our works in their present state."

"Why the deuce, then," broke in Mr. Flood, "haven't we got our forts in good order?"

"Mr. Flood," replied the General, "I suppose we have expended more time in presenting this thing to the notice of Congress than you imagine."

"Well, Admiral Rogers," said Mr. Flood, "for God's sake, if the Army can't do anything, can't you? If all those big guns out there at Fort Point are useless, have you got anything? Can't you prevent this robbery with the Navy?"

"Mr. Flood, I assure you from the bottom of my heart that everything the Navy could do would be done, but it will take four hours—in fact, half a day—to get a vessel here from Mare Island, and when it got here it wouldn't be of any use, for our only vessels are wooden and of no earthly value in a combat with a vessel of this character."

Haven't we got an ironclad in our Navy?

"Oh! yes, we have them—the monitor *Comanche* is one—up at Mare Island."

"Well, for heaven's sake send it down."

"It is impossible; she is not in commission and requires a good deal of overhauling to fit her for action."

"Well, all I have got to say is that this is a fine state of affairs. Here comes a pirate into our bay, and coolly sends me ashore to steal my own money and turn it over to him, and there isn't a gun fit to shoot at him, much less blow him out of the water in our ports, and our Navy doesn't even bark at his heels. Well, all I've got to say is that I don't intend to pay over a cent and the discredit of the state of affairs must rest on the Government which allows it."

"I must dissent from that last statement, Mr. Flood," said Gen. McDowell, "it is not the Government which allows it, but rather is powerless to prevent it."

"Well, it doesn't make any difference; it should have been prepared for it."

"So we all say, but how are we going to do it, if you gentlemen who have influence don't use it to secure your own protection by insisting that the city shall be properly fortified."

In fine, Mr. Bethell returned to the *Euterpe* with the million dollars, and steam being up in an hour's time, she slowly sailed past Alcatraz, past Black Point, past Fort Point, and punctiliously saluting the flag of the United States pursued her way.

Major Birney B. Keeler, of Gen. McDowell's staff, was immediately sent to Washington to personally detail the affair to the President and his Cabinet. It was considered there that it would never do to expose to foreign governments the ridiculous situation in which the great American nation had been placed by one ordinary ironclad. But such means as were at the disposal of the authorities were ordered taken to prevent a recurrence. Troops were immediately ordered to garrison Fort Point, which was done about the middle of September. The unsatisfactory nature of our sea coast defences was urgently presented to Congress and that body took immediate action preparatory to considering the matter at some future day.

The *Report* concludes its history by this moral:

There is only one thing which may be profitably thought on in this connection and that is that the success of this apparently desperate venture shows how easily two or three English, Chilean, Peruvian, or other ironclads could enter in to our beautiful bay and, coming to anchor off the city front, make the city "hold up its hands" while they "went through it."

It only remains to add that this account bears evidence of being the work of an officer not unknown to our readers, who is accustomed to bring out good points in a queer way.

(From the Louisville, Ky., *Argus*, March 13, 1881.)

WONDERFUL FOR GOOD READING.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL comes to us filled to the brim with military news, both of the Regular Army and the State troops, embracing in the latter valuable criticisms on the evolutions of some New York regiments, which our local military should read and reflect upon. Those who have friends and relatives in the Army can keep themselves better informed as to their movements by reading the JOURNAL than by any other means, as it has correspondents at all the posts in the West and elsewhere. In point of fact, it is wonderful how much good reading matter is contained in the paper. The Navy, of course, comes in for a full share of attention, and nothing of interest transpires that is not noted in the columns of the JOURNAL. It is a good paper for any man to read, whether he affects the military or not, and the subscription price is only \$6 per year.

MACHINE GUNS.

THE extended trials which have been carried on at Shoeburyness with the "machine guns" of rival competitors lead not unnaturally to the question of the ultimate disposal of such weapons if introduced on any considerable scale into the service. At the present moment they are very much in the position of "nobody's children." The Royal Artillery view them with suspicion, and officers thoroughly secure from any stigma of obstruction or narrow-mindedness most strongly condemn and oppose any proposition to mix the new life-destroyer in a battery with field guns proper. Any idea of a return to the "battalion guns" which in days gone by proved such a thorn in the side of infantry, must be promptly scouted; any change in the accessories of the predominant arm must tend to increase its mobility, not to hamper it in the slightest degree. Unwilling to pronounce any hasty decision on a subject still needing much theoretical as well as practical consideration, we incline strongly to the opinion that machine-guns will display themselves at their best when their operations are confined to the defence. It

is, however, possible that they may find scope eventually for their undeniable powers in the varied conditions of warfare in the field; that is, when they are thoroughly understood and appreciated.

We have always urged in these columns the employment of experts in the use alike of range-finders and mitrailleurs. Judging by the recent trials, conducted on a far more extended scale than any previous experiments with these weapons, the most perfect mechanism of this description displays a liability to jam (a "curious" note of the rendering of this word jamb by a contemporary will be forgiven.)

In the hands of a trained operator this tendency is reduced to a minimum, though never wholly eliminated; its amount has by experiment been proved pretty clearly to vary almost directly with the skill of the operator in the manipulation of the machine. Such a contrivance should manifestly never be entrusted to unskilled hands, as a very moderate lack of dexterity silences the deadly hail instantly, and not infrequently irretrievably as regards the production of the desired effect at the right moment, a very elementary first principle of the art of war being thus violated. The few men necessary to work a Gatling or other mitrailleuse might, without any undue strain on instructional establishments, all be rendered capable of working the lever. The man thus engaged is tolerably secure from infantry fire, so that two, or at most three, trained men with each machine-gun would endure the maintenance of an effective fire under the ordinary conditions of warfare. There can be little doubt that these novel pieces of ordnance will eventually make their way despite all prejudice and opposition, and will add another special branch to the varied duties of the officers of the Royal Artillery. The utility of the machine-gun in the small wars which seem to form a permanent feature in our modern military history is unquestioned. We should be glad of an expression of opinion from a sound authority in naval warfare as to their utility in the "tops," which we are disposed to question. The subject opens up a wide field for discussion, as well in the few points we have indicated as in many others. Our first desire, however, is to see the status of the new weapon clearly defined.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Small Arms Factory at Enfield, England, has just completed a self-extracting revolver. This weapon is made by a simple contrivance to reject empty cartridges whilst retaining those that are unexploded. It is fitted with a side release-spring, worked by the thumb.

A SENSATIONAL drama occurred recently at Kertch. A captain went on leave, and subsequently a lieutenant was missed. No suspicions were excited until an unpleasant smell, issuing from the captain's quarters, the door was broken open. The decomposed body of the lieutenant was then found on the floor, with several sword wounds in the breast. The captain has been arrested.

THE Russian journal *Novosti* announces that in consequence of the successive failures of engines constructed in Russia, all engines and machinery for men-of-war, for the future, will be constructed abroad, mostly at English establishments. This decision has been arrived at with the approval of Admiral Popoff, who is dissatisfied at the manner in which his pet ideas have been worked out at the native engineering establishments.

In a General Order with reference to the defeat of the British forces under Gen. Colley, by the Boers, Gen. Evelyn Wood says: "Some 300 of our men, exhausted by a long and very difficult night march, were attacked in an extended and unfavorable position, from which they were driven by overwhelming numbers. Despite all this the force did not retire until it had lost heavily and had nearly expended its ammunition. The General died with his face to the foe, then 20 yards distant only, and many of his comrades of all ranks evinced conspicuous gallantry."

SOME irregularities at Portsmouth Dock-yard, England, has led to an investigation and a report that "as long as the management of the dock-yard stores is intrusted to clerks, without assistance from practical professional officers who are well acquainted with the uses to which they are applied, and the amounts required, it is impossible for the department to be conducted as it ought to be."

Not want of spirit so much as the habit of presuming its absence, is, says the *London Times*, the vice of British soldiery.

FIVE men belonging to a boat's crew of the British man-of-war *Cerberus* were killed and one injured by the explosion of a torpedo at Melbourne, Australia, as reported by a telegram received in London, March 9th.

A PATTERN has been sealed to govern supplies for land service of a fuze which will be known as "Fuze, percussion direct action" Mark I. It is destined to replace the "fuze percussion sensitive." The direct action fuze is not affected in any way by the discharge of the gun, whether heavy or low charges are used, but in direct impact, or on grazing at such an angle that the nose of the shell would enter into the ground, the hammer is at once driven down on to the detonating composition, which explodes and ignites the powder in the magazine. The head of the hammer being countersunk below the head of the fuze, it cannot be touched or forced down in the detonating composition when ramming home with any ordinary rammer. The metal cap is fitted for the "key, iron, general service." It is fastened on the head of the fuze (on the side of which there are two small brass studs) by a double bayonet joint. This bayonet joint enables the cap to be used either in fixing or unfixing the fuze. The fuze requires no preparation except the removal of the metal cap, which can be easily effected by hand, by bringing the centre of the joint in line with the studs in the head of the fuze. The cap should not, however, be removed until just after entering the shell into the bore of rifled muzzle loading guns, or just before entering the shell into breech-loading guns. This fuze is suitable for use

in howitzers, in guns firing reduced charges, and in guns firing full charges for direct impact into earthworks or masonry, or to act on graze, provided the angle of elevation is 10 deg. or upwards. Its issue will, however, be restricted to the services for which the "fuze, percussion sensitive," was intended. This latter fuze will be considered obsolete. A few fuzes were originally made and issued for experimental practice, differing from the above as regards the arrangement for the metal cap, which was made to screw on to the head of the fuze, and necessitated the use of a special key.—*Broad Arrow.*

OFFICERS in the British navy are compelled to provide themselves with no less than four distinct sets of uniform, viz: 1. Full dress, rarely worn, except at levees at St. James'; 2. Dress worn at Courts-martial, balls, official receptions, etc.; 3. Undress, worn on ordinary duty; 4. Dinner dress, the principal garment of which is a round jacket. In addition to these, which are all bedizened with gold-lace, there are the overcoats, and the recently legalized "ship-jacket." Naval officers are directly forbidden to wear, even in the tropics, any uniform but that recognized in the regulations, which is only suitable to the English climate.

A FOREIGN exchange says: The Admiralty order that boiler-bearers, when of wood, are in future to be cased with iron, will strike most people who are not initiated in the ways of the British navy as being a singular one. Why the bearers should be of wood at all, will be the chief puzzle. Nowhere else but in a ship of war would a combustible material be employed for such a purpose. Even for a wooden ship there can be no difficulty in making the boiler-bearers of iron, and securely attaching them to the framework and planking of the hull. But we should like to know why the Admiralty still continue to build wooden ships. Outside the royal navy the only British steamships built of wood are those engaged in the whale and seal fisheries. The choice of wood for service among ice is obviously a wise one, and was adopted by their Lordships in selecting the *Alert* and purchasing the *Discovery* for the last Arctic expedition. But the composite system offers all the advantages of wood for long service afloat with none of its disadvantages. The bottom may still be sheathed with copper, while the framework of iron gives a structural rigidity not to be obtained with wood. Composite ships, like those of iron, always have iron bearers for their boilers and machinery, so that by discontinuing the use of wood for the frames of our ships-of-war, we should find them stronger, more durable, and less liable to the class of accidents which the recent Admiralty order is intended to avert.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. The Tyler and Babbitt cases in the JOURNAL of March 12 answer your question as to longevity pay.

X. Y. Z. asks: Is a deserter, living after desertion 2 years within the limits of the United States and afterwards apprehended, subject to trial and conviction for said desertion? Ans.—He is, most undoubtedly.

C. C. S. E. asks: Will there be more vacancies than usual this year in the rank of 2d Lieutenant? How many are there up to date? Ans.—The number will average about the same as in preceding years. At this time, March 8, there are 30 vacancies in the line, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and 2 in the Engineer Corps.

J. D. M. asks information in regard to a Book of Sea Songs, by Capt. S. B. Luce, U. S. N.; if it has been published, etc.? Ans.—Captain Luce has been engaged, for some time past, in collecting old sea songs for the use of the naval apprentices; but they have not yet been published.

E. D. says: "I gave my discharge in 1866 to Col. J. B. Hermann for the collection of back bounty, and never received any answer as to whether or not he got the money," and asks for information in the matter? Ans.—Better write to the Adjutant General, U. S. Army, and ask if the claim has ever been presented, and, if so, its present condition. The claim may still be pending.

H. P. W., Co. H, 71st New York, writes: If a member of the 71st N. Y. had served five and a half years in the 2d regiment, Connecticut, is he entitled to, or can he wear a service stripe on the uniform of the former regiment? 2. Supposing that at present he is not entitled to a service stripe in a New York regiment, would he be entitled to the same provided the militia of the different States should be consolidated into one National Guard, whose commanding head would be at Washington, D. C.? Ans.—Service in the Nat. Guard of one State does not entitle the soldier to all the privileges granted by the laws of another State. You cannot wear service stripes in the 71st N. Y. until you have served 5 years in N. Y. State. We cannot answer your second question, there being no law on the subject.

CALIFORNIA asks if a bill introduced in last session of Congress to reinstate captain's clerks in the Navy became a law? Answer.—It did not pass and is not a law.

R. B. asks: 1. When and where will the next vacancy for Annapolis occur in a district of California? 2. Can a person be appointed from a district in which he has not lived? 3. When will the next appointment at large be made? Answer.—1. The 4th district will be vacant this year, also in 1884 and 1886. 2. It depends upon the member of Congress. 3. In 1883 or 1884—1883 at the earliest.

BURTON, Jr., N. Y. city, asks: Will you favor me by informing me (1st) the size of the cartridge of the new Borchardt Sharp Military Rifle and the extreme accurate range of the arm? 2d. Do the Remingtons make a military rifle of 45 cal., 85 grains powder? Ans.—1st. 45 cal., 9-10, 70 grains powder and 430 of lead, the range is from 1,000 to 1,500 yards. 2d. Yes; same model as State of New York, 30.

PATRICK CARROLL, of 49 Exchange st., Portland, Me., asks us to publish the following: "Will any or all of the men who were present with Bat. B, 3d U. S. Art., at Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., on the 35th December, 1869, oblige an old soldier and comrade by sending me their address?" The attention of Battery B, 3d Art., now at Fort Niagara, N. Y., is called to the above.

W. A. M. asks: Are the sailors who enlisted in 1861 entitled to any bounty? I have served from June, 1861, for three years, and have never received any. Am I entitled to any or not?—Ans.—The law does not allow Government bounty to any one who served in the Navy who was enlisted prior to July 1, 1864. An act passed July 1, 1864, says that "persons hereafter enlisted into the Naval Service or Marine Corps during the present war shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as if enlisted in the Army."

SHORT-HAND, FORT SIDNEY, NEM., asks which is the best system of short-hand and where can information respecting the same be obtained. Ans.—Munson's System is generally considered satisfactory. You can obtain information by addressing J. E. Munson, Tribune Building, N. Y. City.

MATE, CHICAGO, ILL.—1. How many vessels are there in the United States Navy? 2. Which is the largest vessel afloat (including the big San Francisco ferryboat)? 3. What are the dimensions of the largest vessel in this world? 4. Will a shell thrown from a 10 inch mortar perpendicularly lose its velocity faster than when thrown horizontally? 5. What is the difference between laminated and Damascus steel, as used in breech-loading shot gun barrels? Ans.—1. There are 140 vessels in the U. S. N., counting tug, vessels on the stocks, and condemned craft. 2. The steam frigate *Niagara* is the largest vessel in the U. S. Navy. She has

a displacement of 5,440 tons. The *Tennessee* is of less tonnage, 4,810, but is the longest vessel, being 335 feet. The *Lepanto* and *Italia*, armored vessels of Italy, are 13,450 tons displacement and 400 feet long. The ironclad turret ship *Infexible*, of the English navy, has a displacement of 11,500 tons and is 320 feet long. 3. The steamer *Great Eastern*, launched on the Thames in 1858, and since changed to a sailing vessel, is the largest vessel probably in the world. She is 680 feet long, 118 beam, measuring paddle boxes, and 70 feet deep to top of bulwarks. 4. Yes; because it not only is resisted by the air, but by the full effect of gravity. If thrown horizontally, the principal resistance is the air only. 5. Practically none. The genuine Damascus steel is made of a special iron by very rude process, but it is quite equalled by steel made in the ordinary way of good material.

THE STATE TROOPS.

"SIXTY-FOUR PRIVATES (ONLY) IN EACH CO."—SIR: Has no one sufficient interest in existing organizations, New York State National Guard, to raise a protesting voice against the proposed reforms (?) in the personnel and management of the National Guard of this State? Is there not one bold enough to discuss the contra side of the expediency of pushing through measures which can only result in impairing the efficiency of the elite of the State's protectors? Is there nothing in the fact that the strong regiments are about to become weak ones by process of law of sufficient importance to cause an expression of disapproval through the medium of the press, or by other means more direct? Can it be possible that economic principles are the sole motive for the radical reforms now assuming the proportions of accomplished fact? Permit me to trespass upon valuable space in earnest protest against reform (?) of this kind, and open discussion upon a matter of alarming import to every member of the National Guard who has shared in the labor of maintaining a strong and effective company organization. When the Five Year Law was passed there were many companies attached to regiments in New York city and vicinity that—unfortunately for them, under the stimulus of the reduced term of service—recruited twenty, thirty, and even forty men. They numbered from 110 to 140 men each. The law allowing but 103 men to each company was within two years enforced, and recruiting was peremptorily stopped. The result this year, as is readily seen, is that the terms of service of both five and seven year men expire at about the same time, and the prospects are that unless the most extraordinary efforts are made and continued the best companies will lose men enough to neutralize—almost destroy—the work of years. We can understand the difficulties which must be overcome under the 103 limit; but now "economy in the National Guard" is urged, and schemes are devised by which captains of 103 men are to be made captains of 83, and the result is that recruiting is again brought to a standstill. Two additional companies are allowed to each regiment, proving, we must believe, that 12 captains and 24 lieutenants can better handle a smaller number of men than 10 captains and 20 lieutenants were always thought fully competent to manage. This may be political economy, but it is surely not domestic, and neither is it convincing. If this reform (?) be not in the interest of an increase of political "red tape," I am no judge of the signs of the times. Where is the economy in reducing large companies, and forming, uniforming, and quartering "separate companies"? Is not one regiment of 1,000 men, under a thoroughly competent colonel, of more service value than three regiments of 500 men each, under three colonels and a brigadier-general? Are not three regiments of medium strength more effective and less expensive than separate companies of sufficient number to make equal strength, under the command of captains entirely independent of each other? Are not separate companies expensive luxuries at best, and are they not created and maintained as basis for political ends? I have heard that Assembly and Senatorial Districts are "kept in the family" through their influence and judicious location, and while I sincerely trust that the assertion has no foundation in fact, if for no other reason than the good name of an honorable State institution, I strongly protest against the reduction of the present maximum (103) because the decrease affects in almost every instance the regiments of New York and Brooklyn, which protect more of money value than all the rest of the State combined, and 2d, in case of disturbances outside of the cities named, they are compelled to protect the districts in trouble—separate companies included—witness, the late labor riots. Other strong reasons can be presented why the strong should be made stronger, if necessary, at the expense of the weaker organizations, and if economy only is the actuating motive for the contemplated changes, the result can be more easily accomplished in the manner indicated.

SERGEANT.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Lieut. Col. F. A. Schilling instructed this command, reduced to six companies of twelve front, in battalion movements, at the 9th avenue armory, on Wednesday evening, March 16. Promptness is one of the rules in this regiment. The men were present at the "assembly," and in fifteen minutes Adjutant Johnson had equalized, formed, and was ready to turn over the battalion to the instructor. After a few movements in the manual, decidedly ragged, the inevitable march in column of fours was taken up, step broken and distances very poor. After circling the room a fours right about was given, but the command not being understood, the third company became badly mixed, one-half executing a right, and the other a left about. This movement was repeated from the other flank, the column being left in front, when the left company did not distinguish the order and followed the example of the third company. To and on the right and left close column of companies and divisions were next executed, all in most excellent shape, and though one or two slight errors were observed, it was readily seen that it was the fault of the instructor in not giving his commands in a loud and distinct tone of voice. In resuming the column of fours from the close column the company commanders were slow to take up the march, and invariably a loss of distance was observed. From the column of fours, an on right into line was executed in splendid shape in everything but the manual at the halt, which was of the one, two, three order, and bad even at that. Companies front into line from column of fours was neatly executed, and the marching company front excellent. During these marches the manual was ragged, even the non-commissioned officers being careless. The captain of the right company would do well in giving his non commissioned officers, especially the corporals, a theoretical and practical drill in the manual. Example is everything, and if a corporal insists in carrying his piece wrongly, there seems little fault in the men following suit. The close column movements were then taken up, and ployments on the 1st and 6th companies right and left in front, with deployments on right, left, and interior companies fairly executed, officers and guides being prompt and correct. These movements were repeated by division equally well, and though several slight errors were committed, they were caused, as in the previous cases, by a failure to hear the commands. After a march in column of fours, several changes of direction by the flank of companies were neatly executed, the step and distances being of the very best. On repetition, the two left companies were mixed as

to the orders of the instructor, and as a consequence were badly broken. Close column on 1st Division, right in front, from column of fours, on the march, was executed in splendid shape, and considering the size of the battalion and the very limited dimensions of the drill room, as well as we have ever seen this movement executed. The company commanders were on their mettle, and though a number of them were 1st and even 2d lieutenants, distances were accurately judged, the dress rapid, and the movement completed without flaw. It was repeated on the left, with equal judgment and precision. Column of fours break from the right to march to the left, was marred by the anxiety of the captains to commence the movement. The step was broken and the column of fours crowded. This manoeuvre was repeated by the left with the same errors, added to which was a very careless manual of arms in the leading, or left, companies. From the column of fours line was formed, by fours right, on three sides of a square, and a "centre forward" ordered. The centre companies promptly broke to the front, but the left wing failed to oblique the required three yards to the left, and the column advanced in solid order—shoulder to shoulder. The ployment was made by two movements in fair shape, except a slight crowding in the right fours of the left centre company, in the endeavor to reach the line, without pressing the left four of the color company. Colonel Schilling is a most capable officer, but in these movements, as in one or two others during the drill, he was decidedly slack. He was present as an instructor, and not to give an exhibition drill, and errors of commission or omission should have been corrected on the spot and the movement explained. The double column of fours was again formed, and this time correctly, the adjutant directing the left wing to oblique to proper distance. The deployment was a repetition by two movements excellently executed, and after a few movements in the manual the battalion was dismissed.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Co. K, of this regiment, Captain Edward Fackner, held an exhibition drill and reception at the regimental armory on Monday, March 21. The program of the evening was divided into three parts, company drill, skirmishing, and dancing, the entertainment being commenced at about 8.30. The company was formed with sixteen full files, three officers, and five sergeants, and after circling the room in column of fours, wheeled into line and executed the manual of arms in open and closed ranks. This manual was very fair, but lacked snap, while the motions were, in a number of cases, irregular. The men thoroughly understood the motions, but the time was poor, showing a want of systematic practice. This was particularly noticeable at "right shoulder, secure, and arms port," as well as at the "fix and unfix bayonets." The general movements of the manual were, however, excellent, the "order, present, and charge bayonet" being frequently applauded. The marching were then taken up, and from the first march, column of fours, to the closing advance in line, the step, distances, alignments, and general steadiness could hardly be improved upon. The oblique marches were simply perfect, and whether in company front, column of fours, or by the flank could not be excelled. The fronts into line and wheelings were excellent, while the on right and left into line, in single and double rank, were beautifully executed, except the ragged manual at the halt. The platoon movements were next taken up, the lieutenants being prompt and correct in all the details. The marching, column of platoons, and in column of fours were of the very best, guides prompt and accurate. The flank marches and obliques were excellent, while the formation of line on the march by the wheel and continue the march company front could not be improved upon. The advance by the right of platoons and then right front into line were beautifully executed, the fours moving as a unit, and the manual being the best of the evening. These movements were loudly applauded by the military spectators. During the company and platoon movements we noticed that when at the "right shoulder" the pieces were invariably carried too low. After a short rest the loadings and firings were taken up and executed in magnificent shape, the several fires by rank, company, file, and right and left oblique were almost perfect, every motion being clean and distinct, and the fires as though only from one man. The fire, kneeling by company, file, and the obliques were beautifully delivered, while the fire lying down was correct in every particular and received well merited applause. The specialty of the entertainment, the "skirmish drill," was then commenced, Capt. Fackner deploying twelve files, placing four in reserve. We have on several occasions criticized the skirmish drill of this company, awarding them unstinted praise, and this drill, but for the cramped space in the armory, was little short of its predecessors. The principal fault of the drill was the crowded line when deployed as skirmishers, there being barely two yards of intervals, still the men worked well and obeyed all orders with regularity and promptness. The rally by fours and company were rapid and clean, the firings being commendable, while the rally on the reserve was simply perfect. The advances and retreats, changes of front, etc., were all well executed and were frequently applauded. The drill from first to last must be pronounced a complete success, notwithstanding the errors mentioned. At the close of the skirmish drill and while the company were having a brief rest previous to dismissal, Adjutant Murphy advanced to the front, and on behalf of the lady friends of the company presented the command with a basket of flowers, in the centre of which was the word "Skirmisher" in violets. Captain Fackner responded in a most happy manner, acknowledging the faithful duty of the ladies, in aiding by their presence and bright smiles the work of officers and men. He said the ambition of Co. K was to always deserve the praise of the ladies, as well as the good wishes and support of their brother soldiers in the regiment. The company was then dismissed and the floor cleared for dancing, the skirmishers showing themselves as proficient in the Racquet and Lancers as in the rally and deploy.

TWENTY-FIRST NEW YORK (POUGHKEEPSIE).—The city companies of this regiment, six commands, fourteen files front, assembled for instruction in the school of the battalion on March 21, assembly being sounded on time, 8 p. m. sharp, and the battalion turned over in splendid shape. Maj. Geo. H. Williams and Col. A. F. Lindley were the instructors. The men were on their mettle and in splendid trim, notwithstanding the disparaging effect of the unsettled condition of affairs in the National Guard. The marching in column of fours were steady, and the manual of arms in marching showed a marked improvement. Close column on first company was marred by Co. B losing distance. Movements by the flank, a centre forward and deployment, ployments and deployments were evenly executed. Double column, fours left and right, was executed in fine shape, and changing direction by the right flank, a right wheel and left companies on right into line were splendidly done, distances well preserved, marchings steady, and dressing hardly necessary. The evenings drill closed with instruction in bayonet exercise by Co. D (Capt. Wm. Haubennestel) and the manual during the march by Co. F (Capt. W. F. Boshart). Both companies made a creditable showing with marked signs of improvement.

Lieut. Wm. L. De Lacey (Battery D) has been appointed an aide-de-camp on the staff of Abram Merritt, Dept. Comdr. G. A. B.

RHODE ISLAND.—The annual inspection of the 1st Battalion of Infantry, R. I. M., Col. R. H. I. Goddard commanding, was held in the armory, March 14, at Providence. At precisely half-past eight the markers were posted for battalion formation. The companies came into the hall in column of twos and formed line; distances could have been better kept and the effect of the formation greatly enhanced by companies coming into the hall in column of fours. Adj. Douglas conducted the formation in good style. Col. Goddard at once prepared for review, and presented the command to Adj. Gen. Chas. H. Barney. It was noticeable that no ruffle was sounded by the field music. The passage in review was made in good style, officers saluting well and alignments generally good; considerable unsteadiness was observed on the part of men standing in line, too much gazing about in ranks allowed. After review the command wheeled into column of companies for inspection; wheelings good, but some uncertainty on the part of officers as to their positions after wheels had been completed was noticed. The pieces were not handled with such precision and vim in the inspection as was expected, and evidently many men were in line who need thorough and minute instruction. At the open order distances were not correctly observed, this want of distance being a serious obstacle to the passage of inspecting officers after knapsacks were unsung, it being with difficulty that they could pass between the lines. The unsinging of knapsacks was rather irregular and lacked uniformity, but this may be readily corrected with more knapsack drill. Inspection over, each company was exercised by its captain, Co. D taking the lead. The manual of arms was given, and, while the general effect was good, the details were poor and lacked precision and snap; on right into line was well executed; in forming platoons position of guides erroneous, and in oblique movements the alignments were not well preserved. In column of fours distances too great, being very noticeable in coming into line. Roll-call and formation of company by 1st sergeant slow and company not counted off and platoons not designated.

Co. A, under command of Capt. Hall, executed on right into line with commendable promptness; fours right about, wheelings and obliques, and marching company front, all well executed. This company seemed to have given more attention to the detail of the drill, having an excellent step, while their movements partook of the snap and vim of the captain; firings were gone through with; at the cease firing cartridges were not drawn.

Co. B executed right forward, fours right, in good style; right by twos and form fours, with promptness. The forward in line was not commendable beyond alignment; left front into line was executed in double time, the double time not being ordered and some confusion resulted. The manual of arms was most irregular. In the oblique firings the rear rank failed to bring up their pieces at command; roll-call and company formation slow. Co. C was the only company that was formed correctly by the 1st sergeant; this company was counted off, divided into platoons and roll-called with more promptness than was noticed in the others; a good step was observed in their marching. Their movements were executed with promptness, the left oblique being particularly good; right by twos and right by file well executed, save in the right by file the rear rank failed to close up; the form fours left oblique was well done, and manual of arms generally good. This command approached nearer to the efficiency of Co. A than any other. After company drill battalion line was reformed and several movements in the school of the battalion executed; column of fours distances well preserved and step steady, and on right into line from column of fours, good. Close column by companies closed battalion drill, and form for dress parade was ordered from this position. Adj. Douglas and the sergeant-major posted the markers, but the companies came on poorly, one company marching through the line of markers, while the majority of companies came on in column of twos. The appearances of the parade formation would have been much better had the field music and markers, etc., started for the parade at same time and all the companies coming into the hall simultaneously as they would in the field. Dress parade was gone through with in good style, the same defects in the manual being noticed as when the companies drilled separately. The entire ceremonies were highly appreciated by the numerous spectators. The attendance of the men at drill meetings and attention to details showed a marked improvement. There were many guests present, among whom were Lieut.-Gov. Fay and staff, Gen. E. H. Rhodes and staff, Assistant Adj. Gen. Turner, Col. James Davis, Col. Moran, Maj. Arnold, Capt. Bittman, Capt. Berry, Capt. Powers, and Capt. Peck.

PENNSYLVANIA.—During the past winter, Col. Reynolds, of the 9th regiment, has been making good use of the new armory of Companies B, D, and F, located at Wilkesbarre, by holding therein every two weeks a series of drills for instruction in the school of the battalion. Thursday evening, March 17, though very stormy, the armory was occupied by a fair turn-out of the battalion, and in addition thereto quite a large audience assembled to witness the maneuvers. Formation was first made for dress parade, and nicely carried out, but at the "rear open order" the sergeant on the left of the battalion and the left file closer should have inverted their pieces. The present was very good, but the manual thereafter was only fair; in fact was indicative of either too little practice or of there being many recruits in the line. The parade dismissed, the several companies were passing in review under command of the 1st or acting 1st sergeants. Companies B and F passed nicely, but Company D, under command of an acting 1st sergeant, made the passage in anything other than a commendable manner. The second formation of the battalion, this time for regular drill, was even more rapid than the first, and first class in almost every respect. The usual march in column of fours being omitted, the battalion was formed into close column on first company right in front, the execution being rapid, but the movement finally was marred by the captain of the 1st company dressing to the right instead of to the left. A march by the flank of companies brought them to the lower part of the room, and facing them to the front again, a deployment on 3d company, fours right, was executed; markers were slow in coming out, and guides did not make their appearance on the alignment at all. The captain of the company on the left should have supported arms as soon as the "front" was given by the captain on his right. A march in column of fours, followed by "on right into line," was very nicely executed. A march in column of fours was now followed by a ployment into close column from the column of fours, again marred by the captain of the 1st company dressing to the wrong flank. Change direction by the left flank was irregular in the wheel of the fours and in judgment of distance, the 2d and 3d companies both entering the column far in rear of their proper distance. The captain of the 3d company incorrectly dressed his company to the left. A march to the rear and to the front was executed, and wheeling distance being taken, a left into line wheel was executed, but not without much crowding; the guides should not invert their pieces. Right of companies rear into column was one of the best movements of the evening. A left into line wheel was again made, with some improvement upon the first attempt, but again marred by guides inverting pieces. Close column on 1st company was

next in order, but marred as before by captain of 1st company still following in his previous footsteps and dressing to the right instead of left; better distances might also have been taken. A deployment on 1st company fours left was again attempted and again marred by guides not coming out, and also by wrong dressing on part of one of the captains. March in column of fours followed by companies left front into line was in comparison with many of the other movements handsomely executed. A march in column of companies was good in step and distance, but bad in the wheels, the alignments being broken in every instance. Captains should face their companies but should not attempt to keep up the company alignments by carrying their swords crosswise in front of their bodies. Owing to the stormy weather, probably, the non-commissioned officers were not very well represented, and as a consequence those acting as 1st and 2d sergeants were new to their positions, which may account somewhat for the many errors on their part. An officers' and non-commissioned officers' school would doubtless work an improvement in the regiment. Neither the manual nor the step on the march was up to that shown by these same companies last fall, upon the occasion of their competitive drill.

As is well known, rifle practice in the State is at a low ebb; The 9th regiment, however, bids fair to run the 13th (the only one heretofore paying attention to it) a good race; though practicing but a month or so in the fall, it is now second in the number of men qualifying as marksmen.

ILLINOIS.—The annual inspections will be completed this month; this is unfortunate for the 6th and 2d regiments, who are compelled to change their quarters. The Geo. H. Thomas Post, Chicago, gave its seventh annual reception at the armory of the 1st regiment on March 7, one of the features being an exhibition drill by Co. C, of the 1st, Captain Davis. The floor was very slippery, and but few movements could be executed. Those performed were, however, satisfactory, if we except an advance in line, single rank, and the rapidity of the step. It was about 116 during the whole drill. The manual of the company was very good, notwithstanding the usual tendency to duck the head at the right shoulder. The loadings and firings were fairly well executed. A silent manual, excepting the stack and take arms, load and fire lying down and rest on arms, was exceedingly well executed, and was deservedly applauded. Co. I, 1st regiment, "St. Bernard Rifles," gave their first reception on March 10. This company is composed of Knights of the Templar, and though the youngest in the regiment, is working hard to be at the top in drill and discipline. The reception was a grand success. The entertainment was commenced with an inspection by Maj. J. D. Bangs, and though it was ordered for 8.30, Capt. Purinton failed to arrive until 9.10. Promptness is the very first duty of a soldier, and if the company intends to be first in the regiment its assemblies must be on time. The company formation was very imperfect, the captain finally interfering to place the men in their proper places. The 1st Sergeant is very slack. After a few movements in column of fours, the ranks were opened for inspection, the bayonets being unfixed. The ceremony was in the main poorly executed, the officers being as much at fault as the men. The lieutenants had very little knowledge of their duties. At the close of the inspection a few company movements were fairly rendered and loudly applauded.

This company makes its entry publicly under auspices much more favorably than any in the National Guard of Illinois—to them much has been given, of them much will be expected. They will have an opportunity of showing that men of ripe years and beyond the age of boyish frivolity, and having acquired considerable of this world's goods, will make better soldiers than young men.

Part of the entertainment was an exhibition drill by Co. B, Capt. Bowler, and C, Capt. Davis, and after a few dances Co. B entered the hall in column of fours. The marching was excellent, but the wheels by fours were somewhat ragged, while some distance was lost. The manual "by the numbers" was excellently rendered, though a few individual errors spoiled the general effect. During the marches the men were very steady, though the step never fell under 120 to the minute. The company being in line, single rank, Capt. Bowler "formed double rank, fours right," and as soon as the column of fours, double rank, was formed, he gave the command forward march, failing to execute the whole movement. It is but fair to say that the floor was in a shocking condition for purposes of drill, though excellent for dancing, and a great deal of allowance should be made for any short-comings in execution on that score. This company is a close rival of Co. C, and the latter will have to look to its laurels very carefully. The two are unquestionably the best drilled infantry companies in Illinois. Co. C, having the prestige of having had success in contests, which Co. B lacks. The drill of Co. C was very largely a repetition of that mentioned above with the exception that the motion of heads was very much diminished, owing, in part, to the substitution of the pompon for the cock plume on the dress hat.

KENTUCKY.—On the 24th of June there is to be a grand prize drill, probably at the Zoological Gardens, under the auspices of the masonic fraternity, for the benefit of the Kentucky Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home. Not only military companies but commanderies of Knights Templar from the whole country are expected to participate. Companies D, and F, (the latter cadets) of the Legion have entered. The Chickasaw Guards, Memphis; Toledo Cadets, Buffalo City Battalion, N. Y., Porter Rifles and Rock City Guards, Nashville, Tenn., and other orator organizations will no doubt compete. The prizes are \$1,000 for the 1st, \$500 for the 2d, and \$250 for the 3d best drilled company, and arrangements will be made for a three days' encampment of the troops. The Louisville militiamen wish to test the mettle of the citizen soldiery of the country and are desirous of having the prizes go to the very best organizations. The judges of the contest will be United States Army officers. The competition will go far to keep up the military spirit of the organizations already existing and encourage the formation of new ones.

Louisville has five cos. infantry, one cavalry, and one artillery. The cavalry and infantry form the 1st Battalion of the Kentucky State Guard, and are working under the distinctive name of Louisville Legion—a name which became famous in the Mexican War—and added to its laurels during the late struggle. The original Legion was formed in 1859, and the State flag carried by its successor bears the names of the battles in which it participated in Mexico. It is to the latter day Legion, which retains the original charter, that this city owes the revival of the interest of Washington's birthday, the Governor having been requested by its officers to hold the annual inspection and review on the 22d. In accordance with orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, the Legion (Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F), and one platoon of Battery A, paraded for inspection and review. The march was in column of fours, single rank, save Company E (cavalry), which formed the Governor's escort. The marching was good, and, except in the centre of the column, the distances were well kept. There was some crowding, owing to the fact that the line of march was much obstructed and frequently necessitated "mark time." On reaching the parade ground battalion line was formed by "on the right into line," well executed, the men marching squarely to the

wheeling point and dressing promptly. The battalion was then prepared for the ceremony to be followed by inspection and review. It was intended to shorten these ceremonies as much as possible, but the scheme failed, and many murmurs were heard when at length they were over. The march in review was in column of platoons, single rank, and, barring a certain ragged appearance given the column by sundry short second platoons, the display was fair. The Governor and staff occupied Third Street, facing north, while the veterans were formed on the right, also facing the north. The latter bore the tattered banners carried by the "old legion" and other Kentucky troops in Mexico, which were saluted by the passing column. The ceremonies ended with a dress parade. In the evening the Governor and staff visited the armory where his Excellency formally welcomed the veterans. There was some drilling by the different companies, and a "miss and out" volunteer drill in the manual, which created considerable amusement, but did not amount to much as a test of proficiency; the large hall was too crowded and the officer in command (Capt. J. M. Wright) had no assistance. In the company drills, which were short, was observed a marked improvement in the cadence, while the manual was much better than last year, showing that time and attention only are needed to make the Louisville troops almost perfect.

COLORADO.—Gen. C. C. Howell, commanding 1st Brigade, 2d Division Colorado N. G., Leadville, has appointed the following officers on his staff: Allen M. Clay, Asst. Adj. Gen. and Chief of Staff, with rank of captain; Frank Rose, Asst. Insp. Gen., with rank of captain; J. L. Sprague and J. J. Sheehan, aides-de-camp. Owing to the fact of there being but three sessions of the Legislature in Colorado and the rush of more important business before the Houses, the military laws of that State are very imperfect, and have not been altered to meet the requirements of the service. It is the intention of the Military Board to press the adoption next winter of the New York Military Code in extenso, excepting those points wherein a difference exists between the services, such as the term of service, which in Colorado is but three years, and the fact that there the troops are organized by battalions instead of regiments. This will give the new State a good and trustworthy law to be governed by in lieu of the very incomplete and unreliable one now in force. Washington's birthday was celebrated in Leadville by a parade of the military, under command of Major Blair and staff, as follows: Pitkin Light Cavalry, Capt. Carpenter, 30 men; Taber Light Cavalry, Capt. McCarthy, 26 men; 3d Batt. Infantry, Capt. Minor commanding; Carbonate Rifles, 1st Lieut. E. C. Paddock; Wolfstone Guards, Capt. Caffrey, and Co. F, Capt. Frank Rose. The march was a long one, and the several organizations appeared to most excellent advantage. In the evening a grand military ball was held.

CALIFORNIA.—The following is announced as the actual percentage, present for duty, of the National Guard, California, for the month of January, 1881, in accordance with the provision of General Orders No. 30, series of 1880. 1st Infantry.—Cos. B 51.86, C 66.30, D 52.24, E 47.23, F 53.78, H 55.28, Percentage of Regiment 55.60. 2d Infantry.—Cos. A 67.90, D 67.90, E 56.72, F 57.94, G 59.33, H 68.03; Percentage of Regiment 68.51. 3d Infantry.—Cos. A 67.95, B 69.47, C 49.83, D 49.53, H 51.57; Percentage of Regiment 56.71. 5th Batt. Infantry.—Cos. A 75.99, B 56.99; Percentage of Battalion 67.35. 1st Batt. Cavalry.—Cos. A 58.53, B 61.18, C 51.92; Percentage of Battalion 60.05. 1st Artillery.—Cos. A 83.88, B 53.08, C 65.26, E 59.90, G 60.52; Percentage of Regiment —. Unattached Companies.—Los Angeles Guard 57.40, San Bernardino Cavalry 64.65, Union Guard, Co. A Gating Battery 93.53, Co. A Light Battery 52.43, Oakland Light Cavalry 68.63, Hewston Guard 57.42, Vallejo Rifles 67.30, Stockton Guard 51.01, Chico Guard 62.00, Eureka Guard 60.75.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—Co. G, 7th New York, will hold its closing drill, this season, at the armory, on Monday evening, April 4, 8 o'clock P. M. The company will parade in full dress uniform, and after the drill a promenade concert and dancing will be held on the upper floor. In orders Captain Abrams congratulates the company on its present flourishing condition.

—The officers and non-commissioned officers of the 11th New York, will drill at the regimental armory, on March 23, April 4 and 11. The books and papers of the regiment were inspected by Major Roosevelt, 1st Brigade Inspector, on March 25.

—The 47th New York will be reviewed by Brig. Gen. E. L. Molinex, at their armory, March 30. The marksmen's decorations, 1880, will be presented on that occasion.

—An officer of the 1st N. Y. Division, on a visit to Europe, thus writes of the Parisian forces: "I saw casually some of the French soldiers, a battalion marching through the streets, and such a dirty, slouchy lot it would be hard to find in any army. The men are as a rule very small, and many quite young. The march of the battalion was the most ragged I ever beheld, the men—in column of fours—keeping step and that was all. Each one seemed to choose his own place, making the whole look like a mob, the swinging of hands and generally untidy appearance heightening the likeness."

—Troop G, 11th Brigade, Brooklyn, was formally mustered out of the service of the State on Tuesday, March 22, by Major G. A. Roulier, Brigade Inspector. There were present 4 officers and 41 men out of a roll of 53. After the muster the troop was formed in single rank and Capt. Peter Bertsch read a complimentary letter from the brigade commander, Gen. Molinex, praising the troop for its attention to duty and general proficiency. The captain then made his farewell address. In the last Troop orders Capt. Bertsch says: "The commandant expects that the men will be patient and stand this unexpected blow in the midst of our prosperity like men and soldiers, and pay the necessary obedience to this order and the mustering out officer." Troop G, was one of the very best in the National Guard, but had to succumb to force of circumstances in the reduction of the National Guard.

—Co. F, 23d New York, Capt. George Pettit, held its closing drill at the armory on March 22d.

—GEN. CHRISTENSEN formally took leave of Troop D, 5th Brigade, Brooklyn, on the occasion of its muster out of the State service on March 21st. Sixty-six men answered to roll call on this final assemblage of the Troop. It is the intention of the command to keep together as a civil organization under the title of "Ringgold Veteran Corps."

—The 35th Separate Company, Oneida, N. Y., is in trouble. The lieutenants have asked that the captain and lieutenants be ordered before the State Examining Board; and the capt. has asked that the lieutenants and captain be ordered to do the same thing. The first thing we shall know an order will be issued disbanding the 35th separate company.—*Syracuse Journal.*

—Co. F, 1st regiment, Pennsylvania, held its annual drill and reception at St. George's Hall, March 23. The company drill, silent drill, bayonet exercise, and miniature dress parade was gone through with in the best style, and was followed by a hop which lasted till midnight. The reception was as great a success as its predecessors.

—The 12th New York will hold a social reunion at its

armory on Thursday, April 7, dancing from 9 to 1. The regimental band, under Leiboldt, will furnish the music. The committee in charge of the reception are Commissary E. B. Powers, Lieut. W. V. King and George W. Griffiths, and Adjutant Murphy.

—Tax Gatling Battery, 11th New York Brigade, will parade at the armory of the 23d regiment, Brooklyn, on March 29, for drill, review, and presentation of marksman's badges. The command will be reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Edward L. Molinoux, and marksman's badges presented by Major Morris B. Farr.

—The 1st regiment, Illinois, was inspected and mustered at the armory, Chicago, on March 21. The command was formed in ten commands, in service dress, heavy marching order, showing a strength of 438 present, 71 absent; total on roll, 509. During the ceremonies the companies evinced increased proficiency in drill as compared with the last yearly muster, and the commandant, Col. Swain, was highly complimented by the visiting officers upon the splendid appearance of his regiment.

—Strict discipline was maintained during the time the soldiers from the interior were here at Mardi Gras. A commissioned officer took a private soldier, who could hardly stand, severely to task for being intoxicated, but the latter denied the allegation.

—“You tell me you have not been drinking, when I see beer all over the breast of your uniform?”
“Kurnel (hie), that don't comsh from (hie) drinking beer; that comsh from spilling beer. Mished my (hie) mouf, sho help me Moshes.”—*Galesburg News.*

—The Washington Light Infantry, one hundred strong, were out for drill Monday night on the pavement opposite the east front of the Capitol. Quite a crowd of spectators congregated to witness the evolutions of the corps, which, as usual, were simply perfect.—*Washington Republican.*

—The reception and ball given by Co. I, 71st New York, at the Standard Hall, on Thursday, March 24, was a most gratifying success. The attendance was large, the music first class, and the several committees attentive to their guests.

—Col. EMMONS CLARK, 7th New York, has been detailed as a Court of Inquiry to investigate the charges preferred by Maj. W. B. Wetmore, 9th regiment, against Capt. F. S. Belton, 71st regiment. These charges are the result of the bluster of the captain at the late election for general of the 2d Brigade. He publicly proclaimed that Maj. Wetmore and others were in conspiracy to defraud Col. Vose of the position. Since the election the captain had tendered his resignation, but Maj. Wetmore insisted on the papers being held until his charges were determined.

—A SYNOPSIS correspondent writes that the trouble in the 51st New York is only just commenced. Lieut.-Col. Butler, commanding the regiment, has requested that lieutenant-colonel and the present adjutant, Rhesa Griffin, be ordered before the State Examining Board. Col. Griffin is an old and experienced officer and a warm advocate of the welfare of the 51st. He says the charges of Col. Butler are easily explained and that Adjutant Griffin will demand a Court of Inquiry. These internal troubles must necessarily affect the command, and in the present demoralized state of the 51st a quarrel of this kind will tend to destroy the little efficiency remaining in the rank and file. The end will most likely be the disbandment of the regiment and its reorganization as a battalion, with new officers.

—The annual reception of Co. C, 11th New York, Capt. J. W. Fleck, at Beethoven Hall, on March 22, was one of the most successful entertainments ever given in the regiment. Every organization in the 1st Division was represented, and all most heartily enjoyed themselves.

—The 7th New York will parade in full dress uniform for drill and review at the regimental armory on Friday, April 1.

—The 8th New York will drill by battalion at their armory, 9th avenue and 26th street, on April 25 and 29. The marksman's badges, 1880, will be presented on the 29th.

—The 12th New York will drill by detachment at the armory as follows: March 28 and 29, April 1, 11, 12, and 14. The loadings and firings standing, kneeling, and lying down will be part of the instruction at these drills.

—CAPT. L. T. BAKER, Gatling Battery E (Washington Greys), has received his discharge from the service of the State. Capt. Baker joined the troop in August, 1862, and has served steadily since that time. While the Greys were a battalion he was appointed its sergeant-major, and when it was reorganized as a troop he was appointed quarter-master-sergeant. He was chosen captain from that position September 28, 1874, and organized the present Gatling Battery July, 1879. He was a hard worker and a painstaking officer, and his retirement from the service is much regretted by the command.

—The 1st sergeant of Co. F, 7th New York, was, during the battalion drill of March 15, the recipient of a handsome compliment from Adj. Bacon for the prompt and efficient manner in which he brought his detail to the color line. The sergeant moved this detail in double time, and well deserved, not only the compliments of the regiment, but the applause given by the spectators. We have seldom seen the duties of a first sergeant better executed.

—The 5th New York will drill by wing at the armory, 139 West 23d street, April 11 and 12. The lieutenant-colonel and major will superintend these drills. The companies are at present drilling in rifle practice, etc., in compliance with G. O. No. 6, General Headquarters.

—The marksman's badges, 1880, were presented to the 32d New York, at their armory, by Maj. M. B. Farr, L. R. P. 11th Brigade, on March 21. Previous to the presentation a picked battalion, four companies, twelve files, were reviewed by Gen. Molinoux. The inspection of the line was excellent, the men being very steady, while the passage was commendable. A dress parade handsomely executed, Col. Bossert in command, closed the military ceremonies, after which the floor was cleared for dancing.

—Co. F, 47th New York, Capt. H. C. Richardson, celebrated its nineteenth anniversary at the armory on March 21. Dancing was commenced shortly after 9 P. M. and continued until early morning.

TARGET PRACTICE.

CIRCULAR 5, DEPT. TEXAS, March 10, 1881.

The following are announced as the best shots in the Dept. of Texas, as shown by the company target reports received for the month of December, 1880:

Range.	Rank and Name.	Co.	Regt.	Per ct.
Yards.				of Score
800.....	Priv. Joseph Matthews....	I.	22d Inf.	49.00
700.....	1st Sgt. Robert Anderson....	G.	22d Inf.	79.00
600.....	Priv. Wm. K. Gordon.....	L.	22d Inf.	80.00
500.....	Sergt. Wm. H. Helm.....	B.	22d Inf.	76.00
400.....	Sergt. John W. Robbins....	G.	22d Inf.	88.00
300.....	Priv. Cornelius Delaney....	K.	22d Inf.	78.00
200.....	Priv. Edward Lockett.....	K.	22d Inf.	86.00
100.....	Priv. Wm. H. Totten.....	I.	8th Cav.	92.00
100.....	Priv. Lewis.....	G.	10 Cav.	92.00

CIRCULAR of Feb. 15, from Hdqrs. Dept. of the East, (received this week) publishes extracts from the records of target practice of troops serving in that Dept. in January, 1881. The list is an interesting one, and we find the following officers and men recorded as the best shots:

1st Artillery.—Pvt. J. McFarlane, 1st Sergt. John Lane; Pvt. Henry Hurst, 2d Lieut. M. F. Harmon, Pvt. Frank Coney, Corp. Charles Blatt; Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, Pvt. Chas. P. Daniels, Sergt. Frank A. Luvoy; 1st Lieut. F. C. Nichols, Sergt. G. M. Crandall, Pvt. Joseph Trune.

3d Artillery.—Pvt. Chas. E. Brown, Pvt. Joseph Archer, Pvt. J. D. Fairchild; Sergt. Terrence Reilly, Pvt. T. Fitzpatrick, Capt. J. L. Tienon; Mus. H. J. Fullerton, Capt. J. M. Lancaster, Sergt. Wm. Murray, Pvt. George Horn; Sergt. Albert Kehrie, Sergt. M. McGrath, Pvt. C. McNamara; Corp. John Morris, Pvt. M. Carmody, Sergt. Wm. Thomas; Pvt. S. J. Raymond, 1st Sergt. Wm. Graham, Sergt. James Campbell.

10th Infantry.—Mus. P. Hollerman, Corp. H. Raimond,

Sergt. H. Reindl; Pvt. John Frank, Sergt. Samuel Moore, Mus. Thomas Milligan.

The record of pistol firing of Light Battery K, 1st Art'y, Fort Adams, Capt. Sanger, commanding, speaks well for the efforts of that battery to maintain its reputation according to its special arm.

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MARRIED.

GLASS—JOHNSON.—Thursday, March 17, Commander HENRY GLASS, U. S. N., of the U. S. sloop *Jamestown*, to Miss JOHNSON, of Oakland, Cal.

BIRTH.

CORLIS.—At Angel Island, Cal., March 11, 1881, MARGARET HAYNES CORLIS, daughter of Capt. A. W. and Lida C. Corliss, 8th Infantry.

DIED.

HANFORD.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., March 23d, MARY CROSBY HANFORD, aged 14 months.

MAHREY.—Suddenly, at Fort Brown, Texas, on Thursday, March 17, 1881, Capt. JOHN H. MAHREY, 8th U. S. Cavalry, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, in the 45th year of his age. Interment at the National Cemetery, Brownsville, Texas.

POE.—March 21, at Middle Branch, Stark County, Ohio, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. SUSANNAH POE, widow of Charles Poe, and mother of General O. M. Poe, U. S. Army.

UPKON.—At the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., March 14, 1881, Brevet Major General EMMET UPKON, Colonel 4th U. S. Artillery, aged 41 years. The remains will be brought to Auburn, N. Y., for burial. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WARREN.—March 13, HENRY A. WARREN, grandnephew of General Joseph Warren.

WISSE.—On Friday, March 15, of pneumonia, at Binghamton, N. Y., Brevet Brig. General GEORGE D. WISSE, aged 64 years. Interment at Baltimore on Sunday last.

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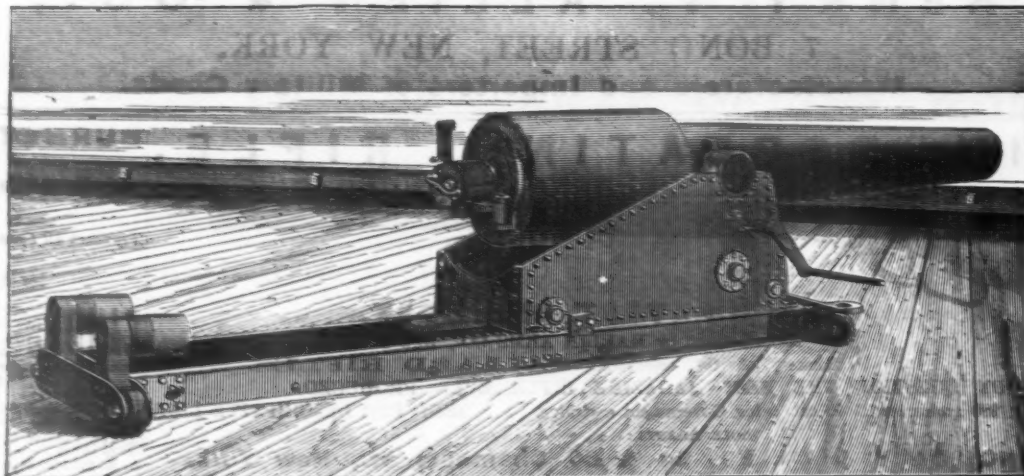
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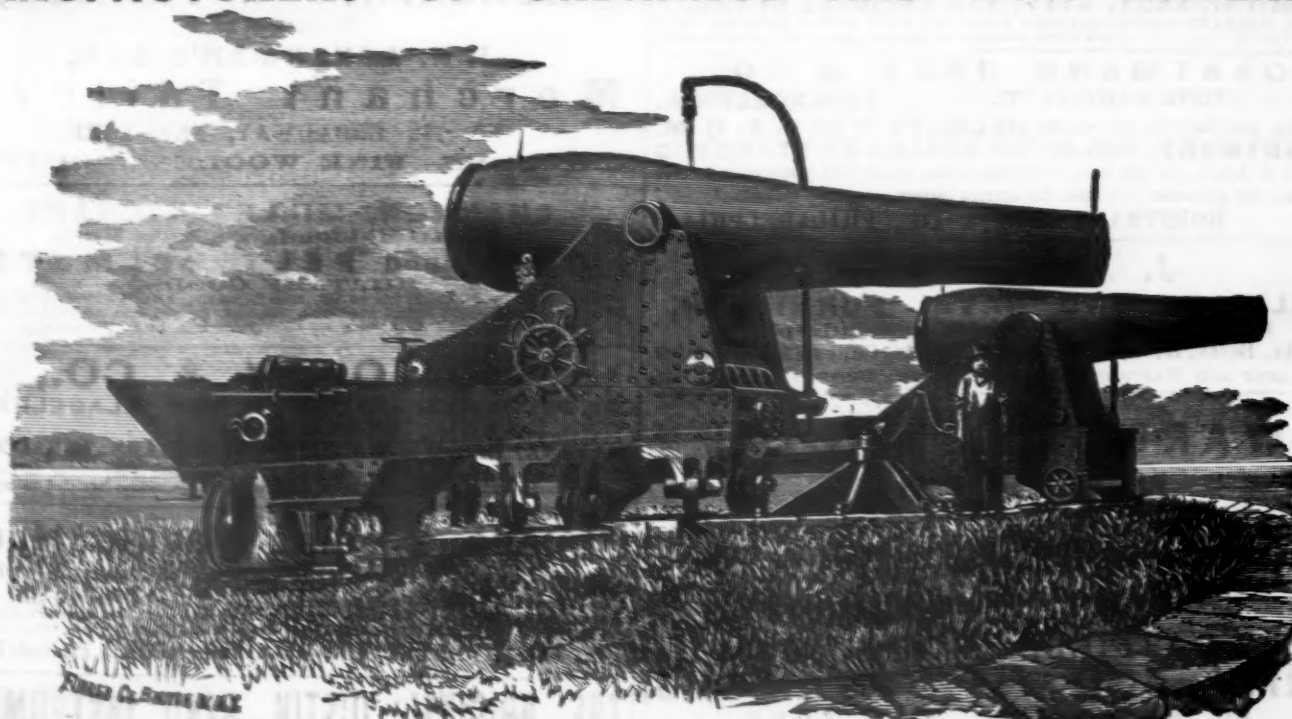
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